THE MEREDITH EAGLE.

VOL. II. MEREDITH, N. H., MONDAY, MAY 15, 1882. NO. 55.

Mrs. J. H. LADD,

Dress and Cloakmaker,

124 Main, opp, Mill Street,

LACONIA, N. H. e

TEBBETT'S

Photograph Rooms.

New and varied back ground scenery.
The best work at reasonable figures.
Copying and enlarging a specialty.
67 MAIN ST., [e] LACONIA, N. H.

J. HENRY STORY & CO.,
DEALER IN

Drugs & Medicines,

Chemicals, Fancy Goods, Perfumery, and in fact every thing usually found at a first-class apothecary store.
99 MAIN ST., [e] LACONIA, N. H

F. P. STEWART,
(Late J. S. Howe.)

Livery Stable,

Cor. Water and Pleasant Street,

LACONIA, N. H. e

J. F. DURHAM,

Auction & Commission Merchant.

Second-hand Furniture a specialty for which I pay cash, or take in exchange for goods or work. The Celebrated
Harwood Chair Seating. e
LACONIA, N. H.

M. M. ROBINSON,
DEALER IN

Watches, Clocks, Jewelry,

Silver and Plated Ware, Spectacles and Fancy Goods. Repairing a Specialty.
LAKE VILLAGE, N. H. e

J. U. FARNHAM,

MABLE WORKER

And Dealer in
MONUMENTS, GRAVESTONES, MANTLES
MARBLE SHELVES, &c.
OPP. TOWN HALL, - PLYMOUTH, N. H.
e

Millinery.

Hats of Every Style and Description!
Both Trimmed and untrimmed. Feathers, Flowers, Ribbons, Sashes, Ties, Laces, and Veilings. Also, a
Good Assortment of Hair Goods.
All new and well selected.
Mrs. S. F. EVERETT,
aug31y. LACONIA, N. H.

DANIEL NORRIS

Continues to keep on hand in the
TOWN HALL STORE,
A Good Assortment of Gilt and Black Walnut

MOULDINGS

For Picture Frames, and a variety of PICTURE FRAMES, picture and Window Glass, Picture Cords and Knobs, Paper and Holland Window Curtains, Fixtures, Tassels and Cords, Letter and Bill Paper Pens, Pencils, Envelopes, Black Walnut and Cherry Hat Racks, Looking Glass Plates, &c., &c.
Also, Black Walnut and Cloth Covered

CASKETS & COFFINS,

of different sizes, Casket and Coffin Handles, Robes, Name Plates, and all Trimmings. Also, Keys, for Desk Locks, Padlocks, etc. and also has a first-rate, light, one-horse
WAGON FOR SALE.
All articles will be sold at the LOWEST PRICE.
MEREDITH VILLAGE, N. H.
Aug. 1881. eaug3-6m

— USE —

Soluble Pacific Guano

A FIRST RATE FERTILIZER.

For Corn, Potatoes, Wheat, Rye, Oats, and all kinds of Vegetables and Flowers, and an excellent top dressing for Grass land. Please try it, and satisfy yourselves.

For Sale by
DANIEL NORRIS, AGENT.
April 27, 1882. 3me

Special Bargains
— IN —
STOVES, RANGES,
FURNACES,

Tin, Glass, Britannia, Wooden and Hollow Wares, Table Cutlery,
And
Kitchen Furnishing Goods
OF ALL KINDS.

Tin Roofing and Jobbing a Specialty.
Sole Agents for the Celebrated
"NEW HUB"
Stoves and Ranges,
The best in the World.

J. A. MITCHELL,
111 Main St.
etf LACONIA, N. H.

MEREDITH MATTERS.

G. Maloon is making repairs about his buildings.

Sheriff Prescott has been clerking for J. W. Beede & Co.

G. W. Bemis and E. D. Page are located in Rico, Colorado.

George H. Pendexter has gone west in search of employment.

Hodgson's mill was closed on the day of the late Mr. Abel's funeral.

William Robie was quite severely injured recently by being thrown from a carriage.

Many of our citizens visited the scene of the wreck, Monday night, after the accident.

A delegation of Chocorua Lodge attended the funeral of the late W. H. Abel at Bridgewater.

J. D. Bartlett has taken the contract to do the mason work for the new school building on the Neck.

Rev. Q. H. Shinn, Plymouth, has been engaged to preach here at the Town Hall, the first Sunday of each month.

A selection of the best talent in town will render the entertainment, "The Turn of the Tide," at an early date.

Wm. Blake recently received a severe wound from an ax near the forefinger of his left hand while engaged in hewing timber.

John Dow, who went west a few weeks ago with his father, hoping to improve his health, is in a very critical condition, and cannot live long.

George L. Bean recently met with a narrow escape from drowning; he was pushing a carriage to the edge of the canal for the purpose of washing it when it got the worst of him in its downward course and dragged him in to the water. He was rescued with some difficulty by persons who happened to be near.

The Nation's Characteristics.

Shrewdness and incredulity are the predominant characteristics of the American people. They will take no stock in an article unless it is meritorious. When Dr. Swayne launched his Ointment for the piles, that itch so intensely at night, on a sea of human suffering, the physicians laughed, but the people tried it all the same and manifested their approbation in a national endorsement. Now the allopaths and homeopaths are laughing the other way. This world is full of reverses. jesu3jan1

Reading Notices.

"When I publicly testified that I had been cured of a terrible skin humor by the Cuticura Remedies, I did so that others might be cured, and do not regret the time given in answering inquiries."—Hon. Wm. Taylor, Boston.

Burno's Catarrh Snuff cures all affections of the mucous membrane of the head and throat. j-feb1-ev4m.

NOTICE.

AN OPPORTUNITY for satisfactory and profitable employment suitable for almost any person, is offered by an enterprising firm who have just issued a low priced, useful work for everybody, which they call the "Pocket Manual." Dr. Tiffany says "It is an admirable work, constantly needed." The N. Y. Independent says "A sort of cyclopædia in the vest pocket." The Phila. Ledger says "It is surprising how much important matter has been stowed away in this convenient form." Our State Librarian says "I should think every one would want a copy."—Scores of others endorse in equally emphatic terms, and all seem to agree with The National Journal of Education, which says "It is one of the most useful and convenient books ever published, in every respect a model, and the pith of many volumes." Town, City, County agents are Wanted. Complete Sample with Terms, &c. for $1.25, or particulars for stamp, by applying to D. L. GUERNSEY, 61 Cornhill, Boston, or Concord, N. H. We judge there is a good chance for some one to handle this work in this county. jesa tf

A FINE CONCERT.

Owing to an active personal canvass and the attractive array of talent and programme, one of Plymouth's largest and best audiences filled Normal Hall, Tuesday evening to listen to a very fine concert given under the direction of Miss Laura Clement, a young and rising musical artist of this village of whom any place might be proud. Miss Clement has been receiving the best of instruction for some years past, in Boston, which added to natural gifts, already give promise of future fame. The stage was adorned with flowering plants on stands and along the front of platform, while an elegant and fine toned upright piano with a handsome cabinet organ were displayed to good advantages. A curtain of subdued shade formed a temporary retiring room and whole was brilliantly illuminated. The audience was quite enthusiastic and gave considerable applause but not as much as many pieces deserved. Miss Clement sang finely, with sweetness, clearness and strength, giving evidence of careful vocalization and expression. She was strongly supported by those 3 excellent artists from Boston, and who need an extended reputation while, Mrs. Kate McQuesten White as accompanist and piano soloist played with her accustomed ability and skill. W. H. Raymond sold tickets, A. Clement took them, while F. E. Blodgett and Leonard Knight acted as ushers.

PROGRAMME.

PART FIRST.—1. Trovato: L'usato ardir, from Semiramide, Rossini. Miss Laur Clement, soprano; Miss Willian Crawford, contra to; Mr Edward O'Mahoney, Basso. 2. Romanza, Hermes Thew, Mattei. Mr. E. E. Adams, tenor. 3. Solo Pianoforte Polonaise, Schulhoff; Mrs. Kate White. 4. Song: A Frosting Breeze, Randegger; Mr. Edward O'Mahoney. Encore: I Rocked in the Cradle of the Deep. 5. Solo Soprano. Variations de Concert, Le Carnival de Venice, Benedict. Encore: Sing, Smile, Slumber; Miss Laura Clement. 6. Song, L Parlate d'Amor, (Faith) Brainoli. Encore: I Wouldn't, Wouldn't you? Miss Willian Crawford. 7. Duett. A Night in Venice, Arditi; Miss Clement and Mr. Adams.

PART SECOND.—1. Solo Pianoforte. Chant du Berger, Gobas. Encore; Mrs. Kate White. 2. Duett. Spring Returning, Capocci; Miss Clement an Miss Crawford. 3. Ballad The Little Isle I Love. En ore: The Old Oak; Mr. Edward O'Mahony. 4. Song. Spring Song, French; Miss William Crawford. 5. Song. My Wife is Gone, Grey. Encore: Annie on the Banks of Dee; Mr. E. E. Adams. 6. Song. The Flower Girl, Berglmann. Encore: Somebody; Miss Laura Clement. 7. Quartette. Good Night Pleasant; Miss Clement, Miss Crawford, Mr. Adams, Mr. O'Mahony.

A SAD RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

About six o'clock Monday night the village was startled by wild rumors of a terrible railroad accident not far below here, and as one of the trains reported wrecked was the afternoon mail up which is run mostly by our own citizens, it awakened grave apprehensions for their safety as well as for that of numerous passengers bound for this vicinity.

As soon as possible White's train of a baggage and passenger car with the engine, J. N. Elkins, and the Bethlehem, all of which had just arrived from the north mostly in connection with the Montreal day express, proceeded to the scene in charge of General Manager Dodge and all the available aid that could be procured.

The disaster occurred at the head of Long Pond, about opposite Mr. Smith's peculiar, stucco or concrete house and barn that is so familiar to many. The locality is rather rough and rocky, has a curve, is down grade and there is something of a descent on the east side, but there is a bank on the other.

Robie's train consisting of one baggage and two passenger cars, drawn by the engine Plymouth, which jumped the track at Tilton, July 2, 1878, caused by the sun-heated and expanded rails, and was badly wrecked in the fire of Decoration night, 1879, when the freight depot and engine house burned, but was not injured enough to be retired, was a little late but everything was supposed to be all right, until it arrived here which was the end of its run, that is between this place and Concord, going down in the morning and returning in the afternoon.

The engine Franconia, which fell through the trestle work at Wentworth with the Moosilauk in the great freshet of Dec. 7, 1878, with 24 freight cars, comprising the regular weekly Passumpsic railroad stock train, was proceeding at the usual speed in that locality and was expecting to meet the passenger train at New Hampton or Fogg's station about a mile below, just beyond the celebrated ledges of that name, while the other was prepared to pass here.

The occupants of the two locomotive cabs saw their peril a short time before the crash came and did all they could to avert the calamity but it was in vain. George Pebbles, engineer on the Plymouth, applied the air brakes and brought his train nearly to a full stop while something was done on the other engine to the same end. Mr. Pebbles and his fireman, Fred Sargent, jumped off just in season to save themselves while John A. Quimby engineer and Burt Dodge, fireman of the Franconia did the same, Van Corser of Henniker, substituting for Nathaniel Cornell, regular expressman, Fred Jones, of Concord, baggage master and Charles Wright, mail agent, sprang out of the baggage car at the right moment, but William H. Abel, who was also in that car, was instantly killed. He fell into the corner out of the car and a freight car breaking through was found resting on his body, so that it required several hours labor to remove the it. While Gilman, train boy, went down the embankment in the same car but escaped unhurt and crawled out through an op ning, subsequently.

The two passenger cars remained on the track and no one in them was injured. Besides the conductor, Bobie, there were among the passengers about 30 Italian laborers on the new railroad, Misses Hattie and Lillie Chase of Plymouth, E. Dole of Campton, Col. T. P. Cheney's daughter of Ashland, E. A. Kendall, a Boston boot and shoe dealer, and M. H. Calvert, a well-known newspaper man, who but a few moments before was conversing with Mr. Abel in the baggage car.

Hiram Jones, a middle aged drover from Barre, Vermont, who was riding with some horses in a freight car near the engine was killed and badly disfigured, his body being recovered after a time from under the engine tender on the bank. About half a dozen of the horses were killed and subsequently buried near by, while the poorest one of the lot escaped into the adjoining pasture. Conductor Ezra Mann, the drover and brakemen of the freight train escaped unhjured as they were too far to the rear, for only about half a dozen cars left the track.

The two locomotives struck quite heavily and were badly damaged as they plowed their way i to the upper bank while the cars and tenders were piled in a heap below, all being tipped more or less at different angles. Those who jumped from the trains before the collision, had barely time to get away over the rough ground before the wreck followed them, accompanied by steam and flying fragments. Engineer Peebles is said to have fallen between two rocks while the baggage car rolled over him, so that in some way he was considerably injured, but the others escaped unhurt.

The wrecking train from here as well as one from Lake Village arrived there as soon as possible and labors were began at once. The mutilated cars were drawn back to side tracks, the bodies taken out and removed to the Ashland station from which they were forwarded to their friends the following day, bonfires were lighted and the track moved and cleared so trains could pass, which was accomplished a out daylight Tuesday morning, when the two night expresses and various freight trains which had been waiting at Plymouth and Meredith, proceeded Large crowds assembled at various stations on the line, especially here, so that the return of the wrecking train about 10 o'clock p. m., was hailed with great joy, assuring as it did the safety of so many of this vicinity, many of whom had been reported killed. The mail, baggage, etc., was recovered and brought on. The two telegraph and telephone offices were beseiged and numerous messages were sent both ways, that at length quieted many anxious friends. The cause of the accident was a misunderstanding as to the place of meeting, but the name of the one to blame is not yet made public. It is said that it was known along the line that the accident would occur when the trains were beyond the reach of the telegraph. A number of residents of Slab City on the east side of Long Pond, as well as others, witnessed the accident, but of course were powerless to aid. Many came in teams or on foot in all directions for a great distance not only then but much of the time since. The main bulk of the wreck is to be removed to-morrow when many probably will be there. William E. Bess, a drover of Barre, Vermont, was missing, having got off at Woodsville for dinner and followed on by the Montreal day express which stopped here. He was last seen among the horses near Mr. Jones and it was supposed that his body was under the ruins. This was telegraphed to his family, but he heard of it here and denied it by the same means. A son of Mr. Jones has also been reported missing, but this is thought to be false.

Mr. Abel was a well-known inventor and manufacturer of the Abel knitting machine and an Englishman by birth, having been in this country about 15 years. He lived on a fine farm in Bridgewater and carried on his business at Laconia, under the firm name of Wm. H. Abel & Co., Henry W. Boardman of Lowell being his partner. He was a very generous and warm hearted man, and enjoyed the friendship of all. He was a member of the Amoskeag Veterans of Manchester and a prominent Mason. The deceased was about 48 years of age, and leaves a wife and four sons. Mr. Jones was a very prominent and well-to-do citizen of Barre, Vt. He was a lover of fine stock having a number of blooded horses in his possession. His business was that of a drover, and he had a wide reputation for strict honesty and integrity in his dealings. He was about the same age as Mr. Abel. He leaves a wife and adopted daughter.

Some of the horses were not killed outright but were obliged to be afterwards. Most, if not all, of the train men are now at work and have been with the exception of Mr. Pebbles, who among other injuries suffers from a wound on his head, supposed to have been caused by the kick of the horse that escaped. Willie Gilman was tumbled about among a lot of bags belonging to the Italians or he would undoubtedly have been killed by the flying baggage or otherwise. The freight was mostly loaded with butter and grain of various kinds. Miss Addie M. Burleigh, telegraph operator at Meredith Village, fainted on learning of the accident and was quite ill for some time afterward, as she had something to do with the dispatches just previous. Only a portion of Mr. Jones' arm could be found on a first under the tender and only a part of Mr. Abel's body was visible in the baggage car partly covered with one of the freight cars. Mr. Abel generally rode in the baggage car, getting on and off at Ashland from which he rode to his pleasant country home and farm. He had just recovered from a long and painful illness of months, only to lose his life by accident at the moment when his numerous friends were rejoicing over his recovery. Deceased was a man of remarkable inventive genius, warm hearted and hospitable to a fault. He was in the prime of life, with many years of usefulness before him.

Fred Clifford, son of the late T. P. Clifford, takes Mr. Pebbles' place as engineer. Mr. P. narrowly escaped death in the Til on accident, July 2, 1878, on the engine Plymouth, he being fireman then, with T. P. Clifford, engineer, while many other of the train men were the same.

Mr. Abel came to this country from Nottingham, England, in 1864 or '65, at the solicitation of the late John Pepper of Lake Village, also of English birth, and himself a prominent manufacturer and inventor of knitting machinery. He located for a time at Lowell, Mass., and subsequently at Bennington, Vt., and was connected with Mr. Pepper in several inventions, and during this time invented a shirt and drawers knitting machine which attained great celebrity. He came to Lake Village in 1871, and remained here until after the death of Mr. Pepper, some years later. His latest perfected invention was an automatic fashioning machine for hosiery, for the manufacture of which he formed a copartnership with Henry W. Boardman of Lowell, under the name of W. H. Abel & Co. Shops for the manufacture were established at Laconia, and the business for the past three years has been very extensive and lucrative. His residence for several years has been at Bridgewater, where he purchased a large farm, which he has spent large sums of money in improving and beautifying.

The funeral of the late W. H. Abel, occured Thursday afternoon. We copy from the *Union*: A large number of those attending the funeral were from abroad and of those the greater part came on the morning express from the south. A delegation from the Amoskeag Veterans of Manchester, consisting of Major Henry C. Merrill, Col. George C. Gilmore, Captains W. B. Patten and Ira A. Moore, Clerk William G Everett, A. F. Olzendam and John C. Ray, and Dr. Joseph Moore, the representative of The *Union* were given a special car from Concord. At Laconia a large delegation of Masons, employes of Abel & Co., and citizens, among whom were Hon. E. H. Hibbard, E. P. Jewell, Esq., and Colonel D. S. Dinsmore, joined the train. At Lake Village and Meredith there were still other additions of Masons and citizens. On alighting at Ashland, the party were received by Colonel Thomas P. Cheney. The delegation of Veterans were provided with lunch at the depot and shortly before 1 o'clock the visitors were taken by carriages five miles to the residence of Mr. Abel in Bridgewater.

The funeral services were conducted at the house by the Rev. Elijah H. Prescott of New Hampton. He spoke with feeling, touching on the calamity that brought about the sad occasion, and fittingly though briefly alluded to the many virtues of the deceased. He spoke of his generosity towards all good works his warm heartedness, his kindness to those about him, and referred to his inventive genius that had so benefited mankind. Appropriate music was furnished by the Ashland choir. The remains were enclosed in an elegant black broadcloth casket richly trimmed. At the conclusion of the services the funeral cortege, headed by the Ashland band, was formed, reaching to the family burial lot, an eighth of a mile distant. F. L. Hughes, Esq., of Ashland, officiated as marshal, and Col. Hiram R. Hodgdon and Col. T. P. Cheney took general conduct of the funeral ceremonies. At the grave the regular Masonic funeral service was conducted by Mount Prospect Lodge, of Ashland, R. S. Sanborn worshipful master, assisted by the Mount Lebanon Lodge, Laconia; Olive Branch Lodge, Plymouth; Union Lodge, Bristol and Chocorua Lodge, Meredith, to the number of about 150. At the close of these services, which were impressively given, the procession reformed and returned to the house. Representatives of the several lodges acted as bearers, the delegation from the Amoskeag Veterans walking by their sides in the procession. A beautiful anchor was from the Amoskeag Veterans, and a large pyramid and several wreaths were from George Mason, of the Quincy house, Boston, Samuel Hodgson of Meredith, and others.

The party from abroad returned to Ashland at the close of the services where they were handsomely entertained by Landlord Cotton, after which the regular trains were taken for home. Complete arrangements to provide for who attended were made and handsomely carried out by the authorities of Boston, Concord & Montreal ra

and General Manager Joseph A. Dodge, Conductor Thomas Roble and Mail Messenger Wright of the ill-fated train on which Mr. Abel met his death were of the funeral party. Words of deepest sorrow for the sad occasion were universal throughout the day.

WHERE WAS GOD?

"In the beginning God created the heavens and the earth." before the "beginning," what? Where was God?
Before the heavens were in glory outspread:
Before the stars and the sun;
In the boundless and far-distant regions of space
Oh! where was the Infinite One?

Before the light, thin, nebulous mists
To gather in space had begun;
Before the bright beams of light had appeared,
Oh! where was the Infinite One?

Before the quick, kindling pulses of life
Its mystical web had yet spun;
Before the first throbbing of love had awoke;
Oh! where was the Infinite One?

Before the dark, empty regions of night
The cycles of death had outrun;
Before the first age of eternity had ceased;
Oh! where was the Infinite One?

Eternal in God has the universe stood:
Eternal the stars and the sun;
And the boundless regions of light and of space
Are filled by the Infinite One.

Eternal in Him were the fountains of love,
Ere aught that exists had begun;
Eternal is life, eternal is love;
Eternal the Infinite One.

—From Hon. Moody Currier's "Early Poems," John B. Clarke, Manchester, N. H., Publisher.

HON. MOODY CURRIER, LL.D.,

Who is so prominently mentioned as the prospective Republican candidate for Governor of this state next fall, was born in Boscawen, April 22, 1806, and is in the enjoy ent of vigorous health. He had thorough fitting for college and was graduated with high rank of scholarship at Dartmouth in 1834. After leaving Hanover he was a teacher and editor, and, devoting his spare hours to reading law, was admitted to the Bar upon his removal to Manchester, in 1851. He was successful in his profession, but upon the organization of the Amoskeag Bank, in 1854, he was elected cashier. He developed a remarkable aptitude for the management of financial affairs and soon achieved an eminence in that direction. He has for a long period been widely and favorably known to the public as one of the most successful and wealthiest bankers of our state. Mr. Currier has filled many civil offices, including clerk, member and president of the state senate and member of the Governor's council. As Chairman of the Military Committee of the Council during the first fifteen months of the war, he displayed great executive ability in the raising and equipping of troops. During his busy life he has, however devoted spare moments to literature, having published a volume of poems, and has not only kept up an acquaintance with Latin and Greek, but has also acquired a knowledge of four modern languages. As will be seen, Mr. Currier not only possesses high financial abilities, but suplements them with the advantages of a collegiate education and literary and historical culture.

The following flattering tribute to Mr. Currier's character was written by one of his former pupils in the Lowell, Mass., High school, now superintendent of the school system of a large city adjoining Boston;

Mr. Currier was good teacher, a quiet, investigating, probing character, one who saw many things which he seemed not to see, whose knowledge met the calls upon it to an extent not anticipated by those who judged by his somewhat unfinished and undemonstrative exterior. He was a studious and reading man, not caught napping over difficult school subjects, while he carried on his incipient studies preparatory to those habits of legal acumen that even then characterized him, and which have given him a life of business success. He never talked much, but when he did it was much to the point. He managed his school as he has since his business. He aimed at results and followed no fanciful theories. He knew who loved study, to them he gave work and encouraging words. He had his rogues all classified and impaled an unknown offender not unfrequently by referring the character of the offence to the one whose ordinary conversation and life pointed him out as likely to know more than something about it. As he was more known in the community that then was, he rose in estimation for his solid qualities of good judgment, great industry, persistency in a course undertaken, for his prudence in habits of living, his unassuming bearing to all whom he met, his contempt for that mock humility, that flattery in disguise which has always been the birth-right of a true demagogue.

Garden Seeds Direct from the Grower.

We are in receipt of Harris' Moreton Farm Seed Catalogue for 1882, containing a list of choice field, garden and flower seeds grown and for sale by Joseph Harris, Moreton Farm, Rochester, N. Y.

Mr. Harris is an old seed grower and has had unusual opportunities for testing and testing all the new varieties of farm and garden seeds. He is a well known agricultural editor and author of thirty years standing. He was for many years editor and proprietor of the Genesee Farmer and afterward one of the editors of the American Agriculturist, has a fine farm of nearly 300 acres near Rochester, N. Y. His "Walks and Talks on the Farm," have made him, as his neighbor, "The Deacon," known to thousands of agricultural readers. He is the author of "Harris on the Cabbage," "Talks on Manures," He was recently elected the first resident professor of Agriculture in Cornell University, but preferred to continue his "Walks and Talks" on his own farm. His seeds are exceptionally good. Having purchased fresh, of the choicest varieties to grow. Mr. Harris will be glad to send his catalogue for 1882, with directions for culture, to every reader of this paper who will send his name and address on a postal card. Those who order seeds from this notice will receive with their order a present of a packet of choice flower seeds.

Seeds for the Children's Garden.

In his new Catalogue for 1882, Joseph Harris says the Children's Garden is quite an institution on his farm. The earliest and best vegetables and the finest flowers often come from the children's garden. It is a constant source of interest to Mr. Harris grows good seeds, he guarantees them. He will be glad to send to every reader of this paper who will try his seeds, a packet of his very best seeds by mail, postpaid, for 25 per cent. discount from the catalogue prices. Remember he will not let the children have seeds for less than 25 cents a packet, but will send them postpaid by mail, postpaid, and will present the children with a packet of choice flower seeds. Address Joseph Harris, Moreton Farm, Rochester, N. Y. In writing for the catalogue for 1882, it would be well to mention that you saw it in the Meredith Eagle.

BRIDGEWATER.

Charles W. Dow, about 21 years old, committed suicide Thursday, by taking laudnum. He leaves a wife. Domestic trouble is said to be the cause.

A Book for Canvassers.

The first step toward the correction of an evil is to defuse information concerning its extent and influence. When this information is given in words that burn into the very heart and cause the tears to flow or awaken "thoughts too deep for tears," the book which conveys it is to produce a profound sensation in the moral and political world. Such a book is "The Women of Mormonism," edited by Jennie Anderson Froiseth, which recites in plain unvarnished tale the story of Woman's wrongs under the accursed system of polygamy. It shows how many of them marry missionaries abroad supposing them unmarried, only to find on reaching this country, that they already have several wives. It shows how others have consented to their husbands taking other wives for the sake of support for their children. It shows how other have been led to become plural wives by pretended revelations from God. It shows how this accursed system is spreading all over the country and robbing our homes of our loved daughters led away by fanaticism. It shows what legislation is needed and finally what is being done by Christain churches and schools to counteract the fatal poison that destroys homes, corrupts morals and sets the laws of the nation at defiance.

No book since the days of Uncle Tom's Cabin is destined to exert such an influence over the American people as the "Women of Mormonism." It will urge the voter to demand of Congress immediate and efficient action in the enactment of needed laws. It will furnish facts with which the press and the pulpit may arouse the people to united action. It will stimulate the benevolent to greater exertions in planting in the territories of the New West the moral agencies needed to reform and purify society.

As this work is one of such intense interest to all classes it is sold only by subscription. It furnishes to wide awake men and women a good chance for making money by its sale. We understand there is some territory in this county not yet taken. Particulars can be obtained by addressing the publishers, W. H. THOMPSON & CO., 32 Hawley st., Boston.

THE MALE VOICE CHOIR.

A collection of original and selected Gospel Songs. By L. O. EMERSON. Price 50 cents. Published by Oliver Ditson & Co., Boston.

All choir leaders and all teachers of singing know well enough that it will not do for a man to sing a lady's part. If the good people with gruff bass or strong tenor voices, who so much enjoy singing the "gospel songs" in evening meetings, and who invariably sing the air, realized how it sounds to a cultivated musical ear and how it drowns out and overpowers the singing by ladies, who have a right to their own parts,—the practice would cease suddenly and forever. Now, a feeling in this direction is rapidly developing. There is a longing for music that men can sing by themselves. Where this is provided, and "gospel singing" has its proper variety; now ladies only singing, now gentlemen, now all singing but talking in the bass, tenor, alto and treble, as in a choir;—and, it may be added, where those who do not know how to sing have the grace to be silent, the effect is perfectly delightful. This new MALE VOICE CHOIR is made in accordance with the new ideas. It may be in the hands of a male quartette, or a double or quadruple quartette, or may be used by the whole chorus of male voices, to the best advantage. It has 112 pages, of the ordinary church music book size, and about ninety good pieces, not difficult, and arranged with Mr. Emerson's inimitable grace and skill.

DR. KLINE'S Great Nerve Restorer is the marvel of the age for all Nerve diseases. All fits stopped free. Send to 931 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa. jesaly apr26

A SPLENDID DRY GOODS STORE.—The new dry goods store of C. M. Boynton, Concord, N. H., is one of the most attractive in the State for retail trade. It is large and light and has ample room to examine goods. Mr. Boynton always keeps on hand a very large and varied stock, and in our advertising columns to-day offer many rare bargains. We can assure our readers that the goods offered will be as represented. Read his ad. carefully.

The ORANGE COUNTY FARMER is a beautifully printed, eight page paper, published at Port Jervis, N. Y., and is especially devoted to the agricultural and horticultural interests of the county. It is filled with valuable articles on the dairy, the field crop, the horse, the orchard and vineyard and particular attention is devoted to small fruits and their culture. Write for specimen copy.

Archimedes Lever Analysis, will analyze any matter or subject, giving correct conclusions from six to points, 50 cents by mail, with instructions. By the adoption and general use of the Lever Analysis by the mercantile community alone, eighty-five per cent. of the failures in business life may be avoided—this achievement—being but one of the many advantages and benefits derived from its use by trades, professions, or individuals. G. W. Townsend & Co., Publishers, Commercial Building, Rear 21 S. 3d St., Philadelphia.

We are indebted to Chase & Sanborn, No. 87 Broad and 8 Hamilton streets, importers of and wholesale dealers in teas and coffee, for a neat and compact little book entitled "Coffee." It contains some 60 pages, with a history of coffee, the plant and its cultivation, harvesting and curing, varieties of coffee, also table of statistics, and much other valuable information, worthy the perusal of every one interested in tea and coffee. We most cheerfully recommend it to the public, as a book of much merit, coming as it does from this well known and reliable popular business firm.

What Alexander Might Have Done.

The late Czar of Russia was eminently a great man, but his action in liberating thirty-six million serfs from slavery qualified him to be. Yet with all his greatness Alexander left it to Dr. Swayne to liberate the world from the annoyance and pain of scores of skin diseases by producing Swayne's Ointment. Think of the tens, hundreds, thousands, it has cured, and then remember it is economical, effective, reliable and pure, and if you will only try it you will have a cure. jesa-tjune1

We are indebted to Prof. J. W. Thyng for a copy of a superb engraving of Lake Winnepesaukee from the Weirs, which is one of the most beautiful scenes in the world. The sketches were taken from nature and drawn on stone by Prof. Thyng, who is without doubt one of the finest artists in this part of the country. Not only is the drawing a correct picture, but as a work of art it is beautiful and valuable. Facing east from the Weirs, we see Mount Paugus, Chocorua and Ossipee, Isle Margaret, Eagle, Davis, Stone dam and Long Islands—each a perfect picture in itself. On the same plate are three smaller pictures; The Channel, Winnecoette House, and Endicott Rock. The engraving as a whole is one on which the eye delights to rest. Copies will be sent, postpaid, on a roller, on receipt of the price which is only $1.00.

We have received the February number of *The New Moon*, a bright, popular, illustrated monthly of 32 pages, published by the New Moon Publishing Company, Lowell, Mass., at the low price of $1 a year. Its novel title promises much and its popularity seems assured.

Some Choice Books of Wit and Humor.

The book buying public will certainly be delighted, even if the old publishers are disgusted. work of the Useful Knowledge Publishing Company, of N ing. They are f of works of th and humor Tints f Broad the

Not a Figurehead.

From the Burlington, Vt., *Free Press.*

While in Boston recently, a representative went out to Lynn for the special purpose of seeing if there was any such person living as Lydia E. Pinkham whose genial face adorns the otherwise tame advertising columns of over six thousand newspapers of the United States. Driving out to No. 225 Western Avenue, a bright, pleasant home was reached where, sure enough, was found the veritable Lydia E., looking possibly a trifle thinner than the picture represents, but nevertheless a hale, hearty and sympathetic woman who has done a great deal for her sex. She religiously devotes her entire time to the personal correspondence with ladies all over the world, who come to her with their troubles as to their own mother, and she is happiest when immersed in the great care and labor which an average of over one hundred per day unceasingly bring. Two lady clerks assist in writing at her diction. Her son, Chas. H., attends to the manufacturing department, which is in a large factory near the house. Her medicines have had a wonderful sale.

FITS STOPPED FREE
Marvelous success.
Insane Persons Restored.
DR. KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER for all Brain & Nerve Diseases. Only sure cure for Fits, Epilepsy and Nerve Affections. Insensible if taken as directed. No Fits after first day's use. Treatise and $2. trial bottle free to Fit patients, they paying express-age. Send name, P. O. and express address to DR. KLINE, 931 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa. See principal druggist.
lyjesa apr29

C. B. Barrett & Co.,
Original Manufacturers of
Barrett's Rock Candy
— AND —
Hermitage Rye.
45 North Market St., BOSTON. jesamar6tf

POTTER & SMALL,
REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE.

Loans on Real Estate effected.
Mortgages negotiated.
Estates managed. Collections made.
Exchanges in all parts of New England.
Farms, $650 to $9,000.
Houses, $1,100 to $20,000.
BRANCH OFFICE,
Smyth's Block, Manchester, N. H.
REAL ESTATE GAZETTE FREE.
feb3jesa

THE METHODIST,
BRIGHT, INDEPENDENT, RELIGIOUS.
A PAPER
FOR ALL METHODISTS!
Published Weekly at 16 Murray Street NEW YORK.
No other paper of its size and character so cheap. 20 to 24 pages in each number, and only
Two Dollars a Year.
Rev. D. H. Wheeler, D. D., L. L. D.
Rev. Daniel Curry, D. D., L. L. D.
Assisted by an able
Specimen
Remit
Check
Let

THE LATEST NEWS.

Dr. James R. Wood, aged 70 years, Professor of Surgery in Bellevue Medical College, and one of the most eminent surgeons in New York City, died of pneumonia.

George Fulljames has accepted the challenge of Harry Gilmore to fight for the light-weight championship of Canada and $500 a side. The articles have not yet been arranged.

The trustees of Lane Seminary, at Cincinnati, have tendered the Professorship of Church History, made vacant by the death of Dr. Humphreys, to Rev. Thomas Dewitt, of Philadelphia.

At Opelika, Ala., Harry Hart and Willy Williams, both policemen, were shot by Samuel and Robert Love, the result of an old feud. Hart's wound is dangerous. The Loves are in jail.

Poke Wells, the notorious train robber, and Cook, who escaped from the Iowa penitentiary by murdering the keeper, were arrested by a farmer and his son near Fort Madison, Iowa.

J. H. Mitchell, agent of the Direct Steamship line at Annapolis, N. S., and a colored man named Albert Lewis, while out in a boat near that place, were upset by the waves and drowned.

Judge C. S. Lemon, a pioneer of Wisconsin, died at La Crosse. He had been a member of the Twenty-eight and Twenty-ninth Congresses from the Seventeenth district of New York.

Near Pilot Rock, Johnson county, Ark., Major George Douglass, a farmer, was fatally shot by an unknown man who fired through an open window at Douglass, who was eating his supper.

The Trustees of the Poor at Wilmington, Del., awarded the contract for the erection of a new almshouse and insane asylum to T. W. Ferree & Brother, of Mill Creek Hundred, New Castle county, at $141,300.

The body of an unknown man was found terribly mutilated in the Fourth avenue tunnel at Sixty-third street, New York. It is thought he was run over and killed by a Harlem train during the night.

John Charlebois was crossing a lake in the Gatineau lumber district of Ontario, when the ice broke beneath him, and his two children aged respectively 7 and 11 years, went to his rescue, and the whole party was drowned.

Michael McClusky, a bricklayer, while removing the props from the inside of an oven which he had just completed at Wilmington, Del., was completely buried by the oven caving in on him, owing to the foundation settling. When taken out he was dead.

Core Torbert's residence at Georgetown, Del., was burned. Mrs. Torbert and her three children escaped by leaping from a window, the mother spraining her ankle by the jump. Mr. Torbert is in the employ of John Wanamaker, Philadelphia.

Amos B. Theith, who was reported to have left Boston, owing some $8000, says he did not "step out," as alleged, to escape his creditors. He [illegible] emphatically denies the allegation of [illegible]er, and claims that he never [illegible] peach company in [illegible]gh he lived there

[illegible]r. John [illegible]ay-

[illegible]ize.

[illegible]ary [illegible]the [illegible]ve [illegible]e.

[illegible]urage.

[illegible]ulent is lost to the [illegible]of courage. Every [illegible]rave a number of [illegible]ve only remained [illegible]eir timidity has [illegible]ffort, and who, [illegible]en induced to [illegible]bability, have [illegible]he career of [illegible]r to do any- [illegible]t is worth [illegible]vering on [illegible]cold and [illegible]le as [illegible]u [illegible]g

voting in the affirmative with the Republicans.

The Senate in executive session confirmed the nominations of Alfred C. Coxe, of New York, to be District Judge for the Northern district of New York, and Samuel Spakeman of Philadelphia, Pa., to be United States Consul at Cologne.

The President has granted a respite till July 7th next in the case of Crow Dog, the Sioux Indian, under sentence of death at Deadwood May, 11th, for the murder of Spotted Tail, in order to allow time for the case to be heard before the Supreme Court of Dakota on writ of error.

A Philadelphia Protest.

Senator Mitchell presented in the Senate the remonstrance of the Philadelphia Board of Trade against the adoption of the Hewitt substitute for the Tariff Commission bill. The Board wishes the Commission bill pure and simple.

The Indians All Dead.

SAN FRANCISCO.—A Lordsburg, N. M., despatch says the Indian loss in the fight on the 29th was seventy-eight killed, including Loco and thirty-three prisoners. The Mexicans lost twenty-seven killed and wounded. This may be regarded as the death-blow to the present outbreak. A Tombstone, despatch says the excitement has quieted.

CHICAGO.—General Sheridan has sent a despatch tendering his thanks to Lieutenant Colonel Forsyth and the officers and men of his command for their indefatigable pursuit of the Apaches in New Mexico, and to Colonel Forsyth for his judicious co-operation with the Mexican troops.

FOREIGN.

Minister Lowell's Successor. Denial that His Recall Has Been Contemplated, but the Recall Probable.

In spite of the strong impression which prevails in many quarters, that the recall of Mr. Lowell has been determined, and that his successor is under consideration, the positive assertion is made to-night in the highest quarters and upon the best authority that no steps have been taken towards his recall, and that the choice of a successor is not now and has not been a subject before the President or his Cabinet.

As the change of policy in England renders altogether probable the early and rapid release, without conditions, of all the American suspects imprisoned in Kilmainham Jail, it appears to be likely, although this cannot be asserted upon the same unimpeachable authority as has already been quoted, that no change will be made at London until all phases of this subject are cleared up; but there is strong reason to believe, rather from what is implied than from what is said, that the recall of Lowell remains a mere question of time.

No Money for Monitors.

There is no prospect of an appropriation being recommended by the Appropriation Committee for the completion of the unfinished monitors, Puritan, Amphitrite, Terror and Mohadnock, now lying in the yards of Cramp Sons, of Philadelphia; Roach, of Chester; Gause, of Wilmington, and Burgess, of San Francisco. The Committee on Naval Affairs has recommended an appropriation to finish these vessels, but the subject has not been considered by the Appropriation Committee. It is known, however, that certain Republican members of the Committee are [illegible]ed to making appropriations and [illegible]ocratic members are expected [illegible]ose granting it.

[illegible]y's Promotion.

[illegible]ominated First [illegible] to be Cap- [illegible]er in [illegible]nt

[illegible] of arrears would [illegible]ffect in restoring

ernment of Ireland remains in th hands of the present minor officials, who he declares will pursue the same course they are now following. He says there will be no weakening, no change of front, and certainly no retreat on the part of the Parnell party. They are not to be caught by specious promises or misled by delusive assurances. They will maintain their ground and stand firm for the principles they have pledged themselves to uphold. Mr. Edgar has sent £14,000 to the ladies of the Land League during the last few month. His opinions are shared by such others of the Irish leaders as are to be found in Paris. The Rev. Father Sheehy, who has been in America, intended to go back the last of the week, but his plans are now changed. Mr. Sheridan has returned to Ireland to consult with Mr. Parnell. The general opinion in Paris seems to be that the release of the suspects will have the effect of reducing the number of outrages in Ireland. They hope so for these outrages have been giving the Irish leaders quite as much trouble asthey have given the Government by injuring the cause of Ireland in America and elsewhere.

NEWS OF THE OLD WORLD.

Forster Admits Differences in the English Cabinet.

LONDON.—In the House of Commons replying to a question by Mr. Joseph Cowen, the Home Secretary said that Michael Davitt had been released for the same reasons as those for which the suspects had been released. No conditions were attached to his release except those attached to his previous liberation.

Mr. Gladstone announced that the charge of treasonable practices against Mr. Parnell would be withdrawn.

Mr. Forster stated the reasons of his withdrawal from the office of Secretary for Ireland. He said that in view of the great difficulty experienced in the affairs of Ireland he would have preferred, so far as he personally was concerned, to say nothing. He confirmed the report that there was a difference between himself and the rest of the Cabinet in regard to the release of the suspects, which release he condemned.

He said he could not agree to release the suspects unless he got from them a public undertaking to cease opposing the execution of the law. As he could not obtain that he could not remain in office. He would have released the suspects if Ireland had been quieter or if the Government had had full powers, but he could not agree to an unconditional surrender. He admitted that the condition of Ireland was better than in January, but it was still so bad that he wanted the Government to let the rules of procedure wait until a fresh act securing punishment for outrages had been passed. The coercion act, he said, had broken up the league or put it under petticoats, and rents were being better paid, but he feared that an unconditional release would undo all the good effects of the act. Mr. Forster, in the justifying the arrest of Mr. Parnell, said that Mr. Parnell, if he had been allowed, would have become the uncrowned King of Ireland. Mr. Forster declared the proceedings of the imprisoned members had been far more dangerous than individual incitements to outrage.

Mr. Gladstone, replying to a question by Sir Henry Drummond Wolff (Conservative), said it had been intimated to him that the "No Kent" manifesto would be withdrawn. Messrs. Dillon, O'Kelly and Sexton stated that such intimation was without their authority, when Mr. Gladstone stated that the intimation came from Mr. Parnell.

Messrs. Parnell, Dillon, and O. Kelly were present in the House of Commons.

Mr. Parnell denied that the question [illegible] the release of himself and others [illegible]e to any condition as to their [illegible]ion, though he said he had [illegible]ly and in writing that he [illegible]ment of arrears would

money involved. Within the past twelve months I have been consulted by at least a score of gentlemen about to embark in the business of rose-growing, and I have no doubt others of the trade have had the same experience. It is true that many of these amateur florists will get their fingers burnt, and will not only never realize a dollar on their investments, but will work at a loss; yet enough of them will succeed to give zest to the risk, for at present prices, when success is attained, the profits are so great as to produce the present "craze" on the subject—a "craze" that probably will result exactly as the Morus Multicaulis did in 1840, or the grape vine fever in 1855. All experience shows that, in the perishable commodities of fruits, flowers or vegetables, whenever an over-supply floods the market and brings down the prices below a paying level, less is sold than when they bring a fair price. Two years ago, in June, strawberries and cabbage in the New York markets got so low as not to pay even the cost of marketing. The result was that hundreds of loads had to be taken back and dumped in the manure yards, as they could not be disposed of at any price. Some thirty years ago peaches one day fell down to twelve cents a basket in Washington market, New York, and would not sell at that. In those days the crop was perhaps held by a score of dealers only. They got their heads together and decided to destroy every peach in the market. It was done. A scarcity was produced, and in twenty-four hours peaches went up to $1 per basket. The leader in the movement had no doubt been a disciple of Adam Smith, and had wisely studied the laws of supply and demand.

The present excitement in rose-growing is no doubt largely due to the unprecedented prices realized this winter, which have been caused in a great measure by the unusual heat and drouth of last autumn, which weakened in many cases, and in others entirely destroyed, the plants that would have been used to produce the crop of flowers. This, together with a brisk demand, has resulted in profits which it is unreasonable to expect can ever be long continued in any legitimate business.

Coral Fishing.

Coral fishers on the coast of Italy and Sicily begin about the middle of February, and continue till the middle of October. The value of the coral varies according to its color and size; the pale pink is the most prized, especially if it be of a uniform color throughout, without stains. Off Torre del Greco, near Naples, a large quantity of coral is found every year; from 400 to 600 boats are sent out in search of it, each boat being of from six to ten tons' burden, with a crew of at least twelve men, and costing from $2,500 to $3,000 a boat. The valuable pink coral is found chiefly off the coast of Sicily. In the year 1873 a bed was discovered in the Straits of Messina in which the coral, though found only in small quantities and of a small size, was of immense value, owing to its beautiful pink, of a uniform color, and without any of those stains which detract so much from its worth. Unfortunately, the supply of coral in this bed seems to have run short, and for the last few years coral-merchants have not found it worth their while to send boats in search of it.

In 1875 a local bed was discovered about twenty miles off the coast of Sciacca in Sicily, which was invaded for the next two years by 700 boats This number, all crowded together in one spot, caused great confusion, and the Italian Government sent a man-of-war to keep order among the fishermen. Another similar bed was discovered in 1878, about ten miles further from the coast, and in 1880 yet another still further. The coral found off the coast of Sciacca does not grow, as at other places, attached to rocks, but is found clinging to any small object it can lay hold of, such as a shell or a fragment of coral. It is supposed that its dark red or black color is caused by the muddiness of the water in which it lives, although the depth of the sea at such spots is from 300 to 450 feet. This coral is not much esteemed in the English market, but is prepared in large quantities for the Indian market, at Calcutta, by being exposed for months to the heat of the sun, and by being kept moist, when in time the black color gradually disappears. A few years ago a large quantity of Japanese coral found its way into the market at Naples, and [illegible]ched as much as $750 the kilo, in [illegible] branches, in spite of its being a [illegible]lor and somewhat cloudy. This [illegible]ice was given on account of [illegible]rdinary size. It was the lar- [illegible]al ever known. Nothing [illegible]rd of it since, excepting [illegible]ery was prohibited in

Ireland's Woe.

ASSASSINATION CLOUDS THE DAWN OF A BRIGHTER DAY.

Lord Cavendish and Under-Secretary Burke Murdered at Dublin—Irishmen Everywhere Denounce the Deed.

DUBLIN.—A terrible tragedy. Lord Frederick Cavendish, the new Chief Secretary, and Mr. Thomas Henry Burke, the Under Secretary, were assassinated in Phœnix Park. About half past seven o'clock they left the [illegible]der Secretary's lodge to walk over [illegible]e Chief Secretary's residence to [illegible]. When within one hundred [illegible]f the Phœnix Monument they [illegible]acked by four men wearing [illegible]hats. It is supposed that Mr. [illegible]as first assailed and stabbed [illegible]he heart. Lord Frederick [illegible] attempted to defend him, [illegible], was stabbed by the assas- [illegible]y repeatedly plunged their [illegible] the breasts of their victims [illegible]: cut their throats, they [illegible]r and drove rapidly from [illegible]he Chapel-Izod gate.

[illegible]n named Maguire and a [illegible]ere on tricycles, shortly

How Much and What?

In answer to a question from a correspondent, in relation to fluids (drink) taken at meals and other times, we reply:

The human body contains over seventy per cent. of water. This water is received from the drink we take and the food we eat. It is found in all the fluids and tissues, in the blood, in the organs of secretion, as the numerous follicles of the body. It is not itself an ingredient of nutrition, but it dissolves the atoms of the food we take holds them in solution and transports them to every point in the structure. The growth and health of this structure depends largely upon the purity of the water we may drink. Vegetables and fruits contain over eighty per cent. of water and so help supply the means of growth.

Water is an essential ingredient of muscles, tendrons, cartilages, bones, glands, skin and other membranes, as may be shown by evaporating the water they contain; they become comparatively light and are unable to execute their different functions. Without water in abundance the nutritious atoms could never enter the circulating fluid and penetrate the substance of the solid organs. It enters the organs and membranes of the body and mingles with each other the organic and inorganic matter, that aids largely in raising the structures of the body. It enables them to act upon each other, produce changes of various sorts and so assume new relations and new duties. Water is, then, essential to the executing of absorption, combination and decomposition. It is worthy of note, that the different organs and tissues of the body contain different percentages of water. The muscles contain 75 per cent., the bones 13; the brain 89; and the various fluids vary in their percentages of water, as the milk contains 88, bile, 88, blood, 80, pancreatic juice, 90, gastric, juice, 98; so that the various organs of secretion not only have the power secretion, but also of determining he per cent. of water each one contains. The blood also varies in the per cent. of water it contains. It conveys not only the elements of nutrition to every point within the outer skin, and aids these several points to take from the blood as it passes its wonted rounds, those particles of nutrition it needs to build its structure; the muscles in health do not need bony matter; the bones do not need muscular, the arteries and veins have no need of osseous material.

Water containing a large amount of lime does harm. It may be retained here and there and so injure the proper workings of the animal machinery. Water, like other elements we take passes the bowels but in part. The mucous membrane, or inner lining of the food and waste canal absorbs it and minute tubes convey it to the arteries, that are ever on the move depositing means of growth and health. Its value is seen in various other ways. One cause of constipation is, that water sufficient to keep the bowels moist and pliable, has not been drank. Hence the proper means of curing this annoying malady is freely drinking water, milk or other fluids, that may do no harm. Sometimes the kidneys cannot execute their proper duty, then give the sufferer as much water as he can drink, and the kidneys will soon be able to resume their duty.

The water-cures are based upon the fact that the animal system needs a certain per cent of water. Some diseases may be cured by freely drinking water. Does drinking water do no harm? It does only good if taken in proper quantities and at proper times. Science teaches us that drinking a large amount of this priceless fluid dilutes the gastric juice and so impairs digestion. This may be true, if the water drank is cold, and yet it may do no appreciable injury to those whose stomachs have not been long abused by taking stimulating drinks—or to those who, from any cause, are annoyed by indigestion. No doubt so far as digestion is concerned, warm water—not hot—is always to be preferred to cold. Cold water, even in moderate quantities, reduces the temperature of the stomach, and so lessens its digestive forces. A cup of warm water, or other simple fluid taken after eating promotes the solution of the food. It should be drank after eating, especially by dyspeptics, and only a small amount with meals, much less should any drink be taken before eating. The stomach does not secrete the digestive fluid before some food has stimulated the digestive surface to activity, and drinking before eating diminishes the strength of the gastric juice and lessens its power of digestion. Wait an hour or more after eating, and drink as freely as the system needs to execute its functions. It stimulates the stomach to do its duty and urges the food, that the stomach cannot digest, to move along into the duodenum, or second stomach, and there aid in digesting those kinds of food that the stomach could not dissolve.

The Dispensary.

Felons.—Beef marrow, bound on and renewed twice a day, is said to be the most effectual agent for the cure of those painful visitants, felons.

Remedy for Hiccough.—Dr. S. M. Leslie, of Lexington, Ky., says that the best remedy in ordinary hiccoughs is about twenty-five grains of common table salt placed in the mouth and swallowed with a sip of water.

In acute sickness when milk and beef-tea disagree, the French hospitals give a preparation called albumen water made by dissolving the white of an egg in a pint of water and adding glycerine to sweeten, and lemon juice to flavor.

before had passed Mr. Burke and Lord Frederick Cavendish, when on their way along the main road through the park, and on their return journey they found the Chief Secretary lying in the centre of the carriageway and Mr. Burke prostrate upon the pathway. Both gentlemen were lying in large pools of blood. They informed the police at Park Gate Station of what they had seen. The police at once proceeded to the scene of the murder and conveyed the bodies to the hospital.

On examination it was found that Mr. Burke had received several stabs near the region of the heart, and his throat had been cut almost completely across. His clothes were absolutely saturated with blood, and the hemorrhage must have been tremendous. His clothes were also torn. His gloves had been torn in many places, and his hands bore marks suggestive of a fierce encounter with his assailants.

Lord Frederick did not wear gloves. He had been stabbed in several places about the chest. One wound was through the right lung and penetrated deeply. When the bodies were first found Lord Frederick Cavendish's lips were moving as if he were trying to speak, but he showed no further signs of consciousness.

It is needless to add that the assassinations are attributed to the Fenians, although this must be pure conjecture.

A large quantity of notes and gold coin, besides their gold watches, were found in the pockets of the victims, which showed that the object of the crime was not robbery. Great excitement prevails throughout Dublin, and widespread indignation is expressed over the event.

A boy named Jacob states that while birds-nesting in the Park he saw, about two hundred yards from where he was and close to the road, a group of men as if wrestling. He thought they were roughs and did not pay attention to them. He then saw two men fall to the ground and four others jump on a car and drive off toward Chapel-Izod, which lies in a direction opposite to the city. They drove at a rapid pace, and he could not give any description of the appearance of the men.

Lord Frederick Cavendish only arrived in Dublin this afternoon, along with Earl Spencer, the new Lord Lieutenant. He was present at the installation ceremony in Dublin Castle and left there with Mr. Burke, his fellow-victim, early in the evening. After dinner Lord Frederick Cavendish and Mr. Thomas Henry Burke, Under Secretary for Ireland, went for a walk in Phœnix Park. They were both strolling along about half a mile from the city gate and a quarter of a mile from the Chief Secretary's lodge.

Lord Spencer and the Viceregal party were just going down to dinner at the lodge when the news was sent to them. Some members of the household were at the opera at the Gayety Theatre and were sent for. When the cause of their departure was known the excitement was intense, and a proposal was made to stop the performance, which was ultimately cut short.

Lord Frederick Cavendish, who was, upon the resignation of Mr. Forster, appointed Chief Secretary for Ireland, was born at Compton Place, the charming Sussex seat of the Cavendishes, on the 30th of November, 1836. He was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge. As a sort of preliminary training for public life, he became private secretary to Lord Granville in 1859, and continued until 1864, when he married the Hon. Lucy Carolina, the second daughter of Lord Lyttelton, and settled down to a comparatively quiet life. He had no difficulty in persuading the Yorkshire "tykes" to send him to Parliament as member for the Northwest Riding, and when he reached the sacred precincts of St. Stephen's he was hailed as a jovial fellow by scores of men of his own way of thinking. He was content to allow his brother, the Marquis of Hartington, to monopolize all the Parliamentary honors, but he was in fact an admirable legislator for country gentleman, and as such the Northwest Riding was naturally very proud of him. On Mr. Gladstone's last accession to power Lord Frederick was given an appointment as Junior Lord of the Treasury, with a salary of $10,000 a year. He used to sit close to his chief, and filled the position admirably. His father, the Duke of Devonshire, who is in his seventy-fifth year, is the owner of nearly 200,000 acres of land, a considerable part of which is situated in Ireland. Lord Edward Cavendish, a younger brother of Lord Frederick, is member for North Derbyshire, and possesses all the characteristics of his house. Lord Frederick was brave, and at the command of Mr. Gladstone, to whom he was warmly attached, would doubtless have undertaken any formidable task. His tragic death will cause an immense sensation in English society. Both he and his wife were popular in London, and were also great favorites with their country tenantry.

Thomas Henry Burke, Under Secretary for Ireland, was a son of the late William Burke, Esq., of Knocknagur, County Galway. He was heir presumptive to Sir John Lionel Burke Bart., and was born on the 29th of May, 1829. The duties of an Under Secretary are not such as to bring his name prominently before the public, and consequently little is known of his public life.

Reaching Conclusions.

Conclusions, indeed, are not often reached by talk, any more than by private thinking, that is not the profit; the profit is in the exercise, and above all in the experience; for when we reason at large on any subject, we review our state and history in life. Here we may apply the fable of the father and his sons; there is, after all, no hidden treasure, no sounding discovery is made; but the soil is labored and oxygenated, and yields more freely of its natural products. From time to time, however, and especially, I think, in talking art, talk becomes effective, conquering like war, widening the boundaries of knowledge like an exploration. A point arises; the question takes a problematical, a baffling, yet a lively air; the talkers begin to feel lively presentiments of some conclusion near at hand; toward this they strive with emulous ardor, each by his own path, and struggling for first utterance; and then one leaps upon the summit of that matter with a shout, and almost at the same moment the other is beside him, and behold they are agreed. Like enough, the progress is illusory, a mere cat's cradle having been wound and unwound out of words. But the sense of joint discovery is none the less giddy and inspiriting. And in the life of the talker such triumphs, though imaginary, are neither few nor far apart; they are attained with speed and pleasure, in the hour of mirth; and by the nature of the process, they are always worthily shared.

This emulous, rigid, progressive talking, the pick of common life, is most usually enjoyed in a duet. Three, in spite of the proverb, is often excellent company, but the talk must run more gentl . When we reach those breathless moments when there comes a difference to be resolved, the third party is either badgered by a coalition, or the two others address him as an audience and strive for victory; and in either case, the necessary temper and sincerity are lost. With any greater number than three, fighting talk becomes impossible; and you have either indolent, laughter-loving divigation, or the whole company breaks up into a preacher and an audience. It is odd but true, that I have never known a good brisk debate between persons of opposite sex. Between these it has always turned into that very different matter, a dispute Instead of pushing forward and continually changing ground in quest of some agreement, the parties have instantly fortified their starting-point, and held that, as for a wager, against all odds and arguments. To me, as a man, the cause seems to reside in the superior obstinacy of woman; but there is little question that the fault is shared; for the prosperity of talk lies not in one or the other, but in both. There is a is a certai attitude, combative at once and deferential, eager to fight yet most averse to quarrel, which marks out at once the talkable man. It is not eloquence, not fairness, not obstinacy, but a certain proportion of all these. love to encounter in my amiable adversaries. they must not be pontiffs holding doctrine, but huntsmen questing after elements of truth. Neither must they be boys to be instructed, but fellow-teachers with whom I may wrangle and agree on equal terms.

Sir Godfrey Kneller's Dream.

Sir Godfrey Kneller, the celebrated English painter, once related to Mr Pope a dream. "A night or two ago," said Sir Godfrey, "I had a very odd sort of dream. I dreamt that I was dead, and soon after found myself walking up a narrow path that led up between two hills, rising pretty equally on each side of it. Before me I saw a door, and a great number of people about it. I walked on toward them. As I drew near I could distinguish St. Peter with his Keys, with some others of the Apostles; they were admitting the people as they came next the door. When I had joined the company I could see several seats, every way at a little distance within the door. As the first, after my coming up, approached for admittance, St. Peter asked his name, and then his religion. 'I am a Roman Catholic,' replied the spirit. 'Go in then,' says St. Peter, 'and sit down there on those seats on the right hand.' The next was a Presbyterian; he was admitted too, after the usual questions, and ordered to sit down on the seats opposite to the other.

"My turn came next, and as I approached, St. Peter very civilly asked me my name. I said it was Kneller. I had no sooner said so than St. Luke, who was standing just by, turned toward me and said, with a great deal of sweetness, 'What! the famous Sir Godfrey Kneller, from England?' 'The same, sir,' says I, 'at your service.' On this St. Luke immediately drew near to me, embraced me, and made me a great many compliments on the art we had both of us followed in this world. He entered so far into the subject that he seemed almost to have forgot the business for which I came thither. At last however he recollected himself and said, 'I beg your pardon, Sir Godfrey; I was so taken up with the pleasure of conversing with you! But, apropos, pray, sir, what religion may you be of?' 'Why, truly, sir,' says I, 'I am of no religion.' 'Oh, sir,' says he, 'you will be so good, then, as to go in and take your seat where you please!'"

A merry young man: "I understand that your courtship with Charley is at an end?" "Yes," said she; "Charley pressed his suit until it was thread-bare, so I gave him the sack.

An old lady was in the habit of talking to Jerrold in a gloomy, depressing manner, presenting to him only the sad side of life. "Hang it," said Jerrold, one day, after a long and sombre interview, "she wouldn't allow there was a bright side to the moon."

Chronic Rheumatism.—An English paper avers positively that eating onions whether cooked or raw, gives great relief in chronic rheumatism. A remedy certainly worth a trial.

Bananas.

Where the Fruit is Raised and Facts About the Trade.

A recent letter from Aspinwall says: The most of the bananas that are used in the United States are shipped from this place. Until about two years ago the whole of them came from here, but now they are beginning to ship them from Jamaica. A monopoly of the trade is had by two parties here, they having formed a contract with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, under which they agree to pay for a certain number of tons of room on each steamer that leaves here for New York, the Pacific Mail Company agreeing to carry bananas for no one else except these parties.

In fact, they are so strict about it that even the officers on board the steamers are not allowed to carry bananas for their own private use. Acres upon acres of land here are cultivated for the raising of bananas. One of the men engaged in shipping them has a perpetual lease of fifteen thousand acres or one entire section of railroad land. With the exception of one or two plantations the bananas are not raised by the parties shipping them, but are bought up from the natives for miles around the country.

The first thing to be done is to clear out all the undergrowth, bushes, twining vines, etc. These are gathered and burned. After this is cleared away the large trees are cut down. It sometimes take two or three men as many days to cut down one tree. After the land is cleared the bananas are planted in rows about fifteen or twenty feet apart. On ground that is used for the first time for bananas, vegetables of various sorts are planted between the rows. Yams, plantains, and sometimes quite a crop of Indian corn are raised in a banana field. These things help to keep down the grass, which is quite troublesome the first year.

The best land for growing them is on a side of a hill, where the sun has great force and more of a chance to get at the plants. Each tree bears a single bunch, which is ready to cut about nine months after setting out the plant. After removing the bananas the trees are cut off close to the ground, and from the old stumps three or four more trees will spring up, each of which will in about nine months yield a bunch. The trees grow about fifteen feet high. In setting out a new field, the roots of old trees are taken. These roots grow in clumps, and contain a number of eyes from which new sprouts start. The bunch of roots is cut into a number of pieces, each piece containing about one eye, and from each one of these pieces a new tree starts.

The first crop from a piece of ground is always the best. The bananas are larger, and there are more on a bunch. They usually average about 250 per bunch, and yield about 175 bunches per acre.

The Yard Measure.

Every one is acquainted with the nature and utility of the yard measure. It is the British standard of length, regulating all other measures, and consequently is the foundation of business transactions and professional operations of many different kinds. But its high utility is entirely dependend upon its fixed and uniform dimensions. It would be in the greatest degree inconvenient and unsatisfactory if a yard in one part of the kingdom meant something different to the measure which passed under the same name in another, or if the least variation were found in the yard measure of different parts. Hence it is necessary to have some authoritative standard by which the dimensions of the yard shall be accurately adjusted, and according to which the legality or otherwise of any measurement may be determined.

Many curious particulas are connected with the formation of this authoritative standard of the country; and few persons unacquainted with the facts would have any idea of the interest which thus attaches to so common an object as the yard measure. In our early history disputes often arose in the measurement of cloth, etc., and frauds were frequently commited. To check them Henry I. ordered a standard yard to be made and kept at Winchester, and decreed that it should be of *the length of his own arm*. This was a rough and ready mode of settling the matter, which presents the greatest contrast to the formation of a standard measure to the present time. The disadvantage attending it was that in the event of the standard being lost or destroyed, it would be next to impossible to construct another of precisely the same dimensions. To avoid any such difficulty, a scientific basis has been taken in modern times for the formation of the standard yard measure. Plainly stated, this basis is *the exact length of the clock pendulum* which vibrates seconds of time in the latitude of London. This may appear to some to be a simple rule, by which the standard may be determined with comparative ease; but on the contrary it is a matter requiring the most minute and accurate research, which only astronomers and mathematicians of the highest attainments are competent to undertake.

Moral Decay.

Moral decay in the family is the invariable prelude to public corruption. It is a false distinction which we make between public integrity and private honor. The man whom you cannot admit into your family, whose morals are corrupt, cannot be a pure statesman. Whoever studies history will be profoundly convinced that a nation stands or falls with the sanctity of its domestic ties. Rome mixed with Greece, and learned her morals. The Goth was at her gates, but she fell not till she was corrupted and tainted at the heart. The domestic corruption preceded the political. When there was no longer purity on her hearthstones, nor integrity in her senate, then, and not till then, her death-knell was rung.

"Why don't you have some stile about you?" said the man who had looked along a mile of barbed fence for an entrance.

Kossuth's Despair.

It was near here that Kossuth, that ardent aspirant after political freedom, and the hero of the "War of Independence," fleeing from his pursuers, crossed the Danube, and sought protection in Turkish territory. There crossing the frontier he threw himself down for the last time on the soil of his beloved Fatherland, for which he had risked so much and fought so hard and pressed on it a sobbing, passionate kiss, and planting his foot on Turkish, territory, became, as he himself has so touchingly described it in the memories of his exile, "like a wrecked ship thrown up by a storm on a desert shore." A Turkish officer greeted him courteously in the name of Allah, led him to a place which he had kindly caused to be prepared for him to rest in for the night, under God's free heaven, and asked for his sword with downcast eyes, as if ashamed that a Turk should disarm a Hungarian, "I unbuckled it," he writes, "and gave it to him without uttering a word; my eyes filled with tears, and he, wishing me sound rest, left me alone with my sorrow. There I stood in silent meditation on the bank —but no longer the Hungarian bank —of the Danube, the waves of which were mingled with the tears of the Hungarian nation—and which, not far from me, grumbled and roared through the rocky pass of the 'Iron Gate.'" "I listened," he continues, "to this roaring, in rude harmony with the storm in my heart, and as I contemplated the annihilation of patriotic hopes so undeservedly extinguished, tears of indescribable grief unconsciously showered down my cheeks." This rhapsody from the once Supreme Dictator of Hungary may sound unmanly to the ears of the undemonstrative Briton; but these brave, lion-hearted Hungarians, whom few things daunt, love their country passionately, and with a love as tender as that of woman. It is sad to think that this brave man, who, though disappointed in his attempts at achieving a recognition of Hungary as an independent State, has yet been the means of indirectly conferring lasting benefit upon his country, should—as he describes himself—still be a wanderer, "arrived at the verge of the grave with no hope for the future, and in whose past there is no consolation." No longer expatriated, he could return to the Fatherland if he would; but he refuses to do so, since, by its own act, it has allowed itself to be merged into the Austrian Empire.

English and American Vegetables.

The reappearance on our tables of seakale and asparagus—our only two eatable greenstuffs—naturally raises once more the perennial question, Why have we in England no vegetables? To doubt the fact is impossible —at least to anybody who knows what real vegetables are like. "Sir," said an American stranger at a restaurant in the Strand one day, "Sir, this is one thing you can raise in your country and we can't raise in ours—a mutton chop; but then you never tasted green peas in all your life." That antithesis puts the great vegetable question in a nutshell. It is impossible in the same country to have good meat and good vegetables. For the best beef and mutton are a product of the soft, tender English greensward, which only exists in a few countries along the Atlantic seaboard of Europe, and owes its origin to the constant rainfall.

The same causes which give us good meat, however, deny us in England the possibility of good fruit and vegetables. For while the herbage requires copious rain, the fruits, seeds, pods, flowers, buds and other miscellaneous objects which we class from the culinary point of view as vegetables, all require copious sunlight. That is why we have none of them. Our only good vegetables are such as very young rhubard, seakale, asparagus and celery, which are the blanched sprouting shoots of perennial plants. These mostly come in spring time, and as they are none the worse, or even all the better, for a little wholesome soaking, they manage to survive our climate well enough in the long run. But most other vegetables are more or less fruity in their nature; and really to taste these one must go to America or Italy—for choice the first. Of thoroughgoing fruity vegetables—such as the tomato—we in England know nothing. We never have sun enough to ripen them properly; and even with all the appliances of modern gardeners, they never get thoroughly red and soft throughout in our gardens as they do in the open air under a Canadian or Italian sky. They always have a half-green taste, and are wholly lacking in the true rich tomato flavor. Indeed, the tinned American specimens, though tasting of the solder of course, are better savored after all than our poor starved sunless English things. As to purple egg fruit and green chow-chows, we know them not at all; while the profusion of rich red fleshed watermelons and primrose-skinned squashes and golden pumpkins in a Massachusetts market would astonish Covent Garden, and set some nascent Turner to work with all the pigments on his palette to try his hand at a new and many-colored subject. These things require the sun to ripen them, and we see his face here as a rule for some two and a half hours weekly, as duly registered at Glynde Place, Lewes. Then, again, there are the winter cherries, the sweet potatoes, and, best of all earthly vegetables, green Indian corn, eaten off the cob with fresh butter, and likest to nectar of all mortal deliscies. As for pulse generally, our beans are all stringy; we have neither the variety nor the tenderness of the American bean. Our peas have some good points—for English peas; but they are not half so large, or luscious, or melting, as American peas. They take too long growing, and have got old and hard before they are big enough to pick. The delicious crinkly eatable-pod pea would be impossible here; it would have got tough and sinewy a month before it was ready for cooking. We grow buckwheat to feed our pheasants, but it never ripens as it ought, and buckwheat pancakes at breakfast are still doubtless be an unknown luxury with us forever.

In the matter of leafy vegetables we can do a little better, but not enough to boast about. We are strong in salads; our climate provides us with plenty of fresh green lettuce, and plenty of slugs, too, to hide in its recesses. But endive does not flourish; it is a scrubby-looking plant in England; though we make up for it in cresses and the lesser salad stuffs. Our roots, too, are good; who will deny the British farmer the glory of his turnips, his beets and his mangold-wurzel? When it comes to edible flowers, however, we are hopelessly left in the lurch. Our top artichokes are the hardest and poorest in the world; they contain a maximum of fibrous, uneatable bract and a minimum of soft, starchy pulp. In the south of France, Italy and America you can often eat the whole flower-head, choke and all; in England you can only extract a pitiful pittance of a soft mouthful off the base of each great leathery scale. It would be impossible to dress English artichokes in fried butter as they do so deliciously at Florence; one might as well eat fried boots. Our cauliflowers and broccoli are not nearly as good as the American; they are neither so white nor so delicate in flavor. We can grow cucumbers (under glass), because cucumbers are eaten green; but what a miserable farce are our vegetable marrows! What is true of vegetables is even more true of fruits. To be sure our English hot-house grapes are the best in the world; but for strawberries, raspberries, currants, gooseberries, plums and cherries we must go to America. Our peaches are a success; our apples are a national failure; and our pears are a standing insult to the human intelligence. But we may at least congratulate ourselves that with the aid of glass and stoves we can obtain heat and light, enough to grow the best pineapples in the world at the moderate price of one guinea apiece. In Jamaica they usually sell at two for three halfpence.

Women in Russia.

In Russia, where in the middle classes the seclusion of women was even a few years ago nearly as great as in a harem, the advocate of women's rights would to-day find little to demand for any class of females above the level of the peasantry. The moujik still administers corporal chastisement to his wife as he would to his child, and his right to do so, though denied by the written law, is tacitly acknowledged in practice. The girl, however, whose brother has been described as going to the Lycee and subsequently to the university, is nearly as independent as her male relations. Like her brother, and from similar causes, she too often becomes disgusted with her home, and determines to seek what she imagines to be the delights of the independent life led by the numerous female students who follow various university courses, and particularly that of medicine. Sometimes, when her parents refuse her premission to leave home, she simply runs away, and having no passport, her position at once becomes illegal, and she naturally finds her companions among those who, like herself, have got into some trouble with the authorities. In some cases enthusiasts like Solovieff, who fired at the late Czar in April 1879, marry girls with whom they have scarcely any acquaintance, and for whom they have no feeling of affection, merely to free them from the obligation of obtaining a passport from their parents, and their consent to leave home. The young husband and wife proceed together to the university town, and there, having no particular taste for each others' society, they often separate immediately, and even where they would desire to maintain their mutual connections, the pressure of poverty and the difficulties of their position frequently oblige them to part company.

Statistical and Scientific.

Experiments have been made at Gavres with armor plates made of chrome steel. The plates were of the compound variety; that is to say, they had a chrome steel front and a solid backing of iron. The steel in such plates is intended to resist penetration and the iron to prevent fracture. But the results at Gavres were not at all successful. The first projectile which hit the plate shattered it. It is thought that the union of the iron with the steel was not sufficiently intimate, and that the iron itself was not solid enough.

Steel-making is an industry of considerable magnitude on the Upper Yangtze, and the principal place to which the product is sent for shipment and distribution is Tientsin. Three kinds of steel are recognized by the Chinese metallurgist—that which is produced by adding unwrought to wrought iron while the mass is heated; that made by subjecting to fire pure iron, and that which is called native steel. The different names for steel among the Chinese are twan-kang, or ball steel, from its rounded form; kwan kang, or sprinkled steel, and wie-tee, or false steel.

To detect glycerine in the possible presence of sugar the liquid in question is mixed with powdered slaked lime and an equal bulk of fine quartz sand, and evaporated to a paste on the water bath. When cold the residue forms a hard mass, which is pulverized and extracted with 80 to 100 c. c. of a mixture of equal volumes of absolute alcohol and ether in a small stoppered flask. On allowing the extract to evaporate the glycerine is obtained free from sugar. If two drops of it are put in a dry test tube with two drops of phenol (previously liquified), and the same quantity of sulphuric acid, and heated very cautiously over the flame, but so as to reach 120°, the formation of a solid brownish yellow mass is perceived. When cold a little water is added and a few drops of ammonia, when the brownish yellow solid dissolves with a splendid carmine red color.

MUSINGS IN THE TWILIGHT.

In the twilight alone I am sitting,
And fast through my memory are flitting
The dreams of youth,
The future is smiling before me,
And Hope's bright visions float o'er me—
Shall I doubt their truth!
I know that my hopes may prove bubbles
Too frail to endure,
And thick-strewn be the cares and the troubles
That life has in store.

But 'tis best we know not the sorrow
That comes with a longed-for to-morrow,
And the anguish and care;
If the veil from my future were lifted,
Perhaps at the sight I had drifted
Down into despair;
If I knew all the woes that awaited
My hurrying feet,
My pleasure might oftener be freighted
With bitter than sweet.

And yet, though my life has been lonely,
Some flowers I have plucked that could only
From trials have sprang;
Some joys I have known that did borrow
Their brightness from contrast with sorrow
That over me hung;
For the moon beams are brighter in seeming
When clouds are gone by,
If only a moment their gleaming
Be hid from the eye.

Sad indeed would be Life's dewy morning
If, all Hope's bright promises scorning,
O'erburdened with fears,
We saw but the woe and the sorrow
That would come to our hearts on the morrow,
The sighs and the tears.
So 'tis best we may not discover
What Fate hath in store
Nor lift up the veil that hangs over,
What lieth before.

How We Watched.

"Hear this Dick." And I read in the best style at my command, this misanthropical verse:

"And woman's love's a bitter fruit
And however he bite or sip,
There's many a man has lived to curse
The taste of that fruit on his lip."

"I say this," replied my friend, Dick Gage, irately. "If you would fling Owen Meridith out of the window, pack your valise and go down to my sister's a month, you might learn a thing or two about 'woman's love' that you don't know yet.

"It's abominable for a handsome, wealthy young fellow like you to throw all women over and take to Byron and Owen Meridith just because Lucille Davenport jilted you. I did think you had more sense; but it's nearly three years since you vowed all women were false, fickle, hollow hearted, etc., tore off to Europe, and"—

"Hold on, Dick!" interupted I. "Take a rest now. I wasn't aware that Owen Meridith was not to your taste, or I should not have inflicted his poetry upon you; and I didn't know that Mrs. Ainslie had invited me down to her place for a month."

"Nonsense! You didn't know? You read my letter from her last week saying that we must both be there for the holidays."

"I did not."

"Then I forgot to show it to you. Well it's just the same," philosophically; "I meant to; here it is now," taking the document from his pocket and handed it to me.

"Going? Of course," he replied. "Alice Logan will be there, and where she is there is your humble servant also, accidents excepted. Besides there will be a lot of pleasant people there; Nellie knows whom to invite together. Then my cousin, Clara Vernon is spending a year with Nellie while her father is in India; her mother is dead. Will you go?"

"Yes, I think I will," I replied, "if for no other purpose than to demonstrate to you that I am in possession of a portion at least of that sense which you intimated a while ago had taken to itself wings."

"Good! Next week Wednesday is Christmas; we had better go down to night, and we will take trunks instead of valises," said Dick; and so it was arranged.

It was New Year's eve. We were gathered in Mrs. Ainslie's drawing room, listening to Miss Vernon's rendition of Mozart's requiem. This lady at first puzzled and interested me. She was tall and stately, and as fair as a lily. Her beauty was enchanting while a voice like music added to the charm which she threw around everyone. We were the best of friends apparently, but there was a reserve in her manner that was imperceptible to any one but myself, and it was a barrier which I could not cross. This reserve puzzled me and perhaps wounded my vanity a little. "Womenusually are not so cold toward me," I thought, with the egotism that is more or less a part of all masculines.

The music ceased and we began discussing our plan for the evening, which had been originated by Miss Vernon.

Not far from Mrs. Ainslie's residence was a mansion built after the style of an English castle. It had been vacant for years and said to be haunted. In the round room an apartment which was formerly used as a picture gallery situated in the north tower, we proposed to watch the old year out.

"Why the round room particularly?" said one. And Clara Vernon replied:

"Because they say the ghost is never seen in other part of the building."

It was approached by a long corridor, at the southern end of which, facing the round room, was the library. At about 11 o'clock a party of fourteen of us set out, four young couples and three married men with their wives. I had Miss Vernon and Mr. and Mrs. Ainslie in a double sleigh. On our arrival we found that the library had been well warmed, and after lighting our candle and lantern, we repaired to the round room.

At length when we were all gathered in the round room, Dick Gage stepped forward and remarked:

"Ladies and gentlemen, it is five minutes of 12; the year is breathing his last; we have watched, but as yet have not seen the ghost of his departing form and the necessity of speaking the literal truth compels me to add, nor any ghost. Let us"—

"Hark!" said Miss Vernon.

We listened and from the further end of the long hall we heard footsteps approaching and the sweep of a silken robe. Our faces grew white, but we stood spell bound. The ladies were too frightened to scream—all but Miss Vernon, who seemed more excited and interested than frightened. The steps came nearer—the door swung open, and a woman dressed in heavy black silk, and raven hair which almost swept the floor, paused on the threshold, she looked at us, standing in a breathless group before her. Sud denly her eye fell upon Miss Vernon who stood next to me. With a shriek she bounded forward, and before one could think, much less act, her right hand, which had hung by her side, buried in the folds of her dress, was lifted and then we saw a gleaming knife descending toward Clara Vernon's heart.

I flung myself before her in time to receive the blow in my side. The gentlemen sprang forward and disarmed the maniac. And just then the New Year chimes pealed out from the neighboring churches.

They carried me out to the library stopped the blood and bound up the wound as well as possible.

"Why did you try to kill me?" asked Miss Vernon of the mad woman, who had become quieter.

"I thought you were she—the woman with the red gold hair; the woman he loved. But her eyes were black. If I could kill her he would love me again."

We knew she must have escaped from the not far distant insane asylum, and some of the gentlemen volunteered to take her there. She went quietly. They met men looking for her shortly after leaving the castle, and gladly gave her into her care.

I was almost exhausted from the loss of blood. I hardly knew how they carried me home. The excitement, the cold and the wound proved too much for me, and the next morning found me delirious.

It was a month before I could leave my room, but I had the best of care. Once I lay apparently unconscious, and hot tears fell on my face. When it was safe to do so I opened my eyes and saw Miss Vernon pass out of the door.

When I did get up the guests had departed—all but Miss Vernon. Dick had gone up to the city for a day or two to look after our mutual business interests. But I was a first-class hero with those that remained—I never knew why. Any man would have done what I did if he had stood in my place, no one could have done less.

Miss Vernon would thank me for saving her life, though I begged her not to do so.

It was in the middle of February, and I was to go home. Dick had come down to accompany me.

It was my last night with Clara. Mr. and Mrs. Ainslie, understanding the situation, kindly vacated the parlor. Dick had gone to see his betrothed, Alica Logan.

I do not know when I first discovered that I was hopelessly in love, but such was the fact. When we were alone Miss Vernon became more icy than I had ever known her. "By the way," she said, "I had a letter from Lucille Davenport last week. Am I to congratulate you?"

"For what, pray?" I asked. "Because I had such a lucky escape in regard to her?"

"Escape?" she repeated, wonderingly. "Are you not engaged?"

"Well, no; I have not that honor," I answered. "Did she say so?" I continued, suddenly understanding the coldness which had so baffled me.

"Why she certainly said something that led me to think so," she returned, with anembarrassed blush.

After an instant's hesitation she rose and went after it. I went to my room and produced a letter received from my friend, Ralph Durant, a few days before. We met again in the parlor. Lucille Davenport's letter said:

"I hear that Earl Douglass is visiting at your cousin's. Don't get your heart entangled. I have a small claim the e."

"Three years ago, Miss Vernon," I said, "I offered my heart and hand to Miss Davenport, I thought I loved her; she had led me on until I could not do otherwise than make the offer, believing that she loved me. She declined the alliance with thanks, however, and I have since found out that it was wounded vanity instead of a broken heart that sent me to Europe."

Ralph Durant's letter said: "I am to be married on the 14th to Lucille Davenport."

"The 14th?" said Miss Vernon. "Why that was the day before yesterday."

"Yes," I replied, placing their wedding cards in her hands.

I looked at the fair, downcast face which was slowly flushing beneath my gaze, and at length I became bold and told her my story. She listened quietly, and when with all the passion of my great love in my voice, I asked her for a word of hope, she turned and laid her hand in mine. I could scarcely believe that this precious jewel, this rare, pure woman's heart, was mine and mine only.

Dick and I were sitting in his sanctum a few days later. He picked up a book and begun to read:

"For a woman, Will, is a thorny flower,
It breaks and we bleed and start,
And the thorn runs into the heart,
And woman's love is a—"

He ceased abruptly, for I had caught the book from his hand and thrown it into the furthest corner of the room.

"Behold!" said Dick. "Our cynic is about to develop into a man, and the poems which once were the apple of his eye, he eschews vigorously."

"Oh, nonsense, Dick!" I said, laughing. I am willing to bear your chaffing; only don't read that particular poem to me."

"So be it," said he. "Anything for the sake of peace."

We were married in June. The poor woman whose mistake was so nearly fatal to my darling, died not long afterward in the asylum. As for me, I have found that the love of a true, good wife is the most precious thing on earth.

And even her strength on mine shall lean,
And the stars shall fall, and the angels be weeping,
Ere I cease to love her, my queen my queen.

Agriculture.

Farm and Workshop Notes.

A Philadelphia hen fancier boasts of a hen's egg that weighs 3½ ounces.

J. G. Reed, of Woodside, Del., writes that the peach crop of Kent county is all right. Strawberries promise well, and so do cherries and pears.

Canada has become more emphatically a dairy country than the United States. With a population of 5,000,000 they manufacture annually 60,000,000 pounds of cheese, equal to twelve pounds per capita, while we, with 50,000,000 make 300,000,000, or six pounds per capita. With a population not exceeding one-tenth of ours their exports of butter are about one-half as great as ours.

A good crop of red clover, when cut for hay, removes a large quantity of nitrogen from the land, but it nevertheless leaves the surface soil actually richer in nitrogen than it was before, from the residue of roots and stubble. From whence is this large quantity of nitrogen obtained? It must be procured either from the subsoil or the atmosphere. Dr. J. B. Lawes thinks the former seems the most probable, as extended experiments have hitherto failed to prove that leguminous plants like clover have any special power of obtaining nitrogen from the air.

The eye of a steer, when prominent, bright and clear, with a mild and gentle expression, is an indication of health, with a quiet disposition and good feeding quality. If the eye is dull and sunken the capillary circulation will be defective and the functions of nutrition imperfectly performed, and there will not only be a deficiency in the ability to fatten but a lack of strength and constitutional vigor. A restless and wild expression of the eye indicates a predominance of nervous action and an unquiet disposition that is not compatible with good feeding quality.

In the use of extra foods for milch cows discrimination should be used in the apportionment of varying quantities to individual animals, according to their special requirements, their milking capacity and their condition as to age. Some cows will pay well for a liberal allowance in increased supplies of milk and require more liberal diet to make up for the large drain upon their system, while other cows do not require and will not pay for forced keep. Heifers two and three years old, when milking freely, require some extra food to enable them to grow in size, as well as to milk abundantly. For want of this many animals which milk freely with their first calves are checked in their growth and never attain their proper size.

Prussia spends two or three million dollars annually upon the State forests and farms. The farms of the State are rented to practical farmers, who are bound by their leases to take pupils in agriculture, and to keep blooded stock for improving the breeds of the surrounding community, and to introduce such machinery on trial as is recommended by the agricultural minister of the crown. No seeds are distributed free, except in time of scarcity, but railroads have to carry free articles for exhibition at agricultural fairs. The highways are lined with fruit or other trees, and the Government supervision of forests is strict.

In Cheddar cheese-making in England acidity is systematically developed in the curd when the whey has been removed from it by keeping the curd warm and piled up in heaps. In other systems it has been more or less unconsciously employed as in the Cheshire, by warming the curd in an oven; in the Derby, by leaving the newly-formed cheese unsalted for a day or so, or in some cases by leaving a little curd of one day to mix with that of the next; and in the Stilton by leaving the curd to drain slowly, without pressure, for a time. By a judicious employment of acidity, English cheese-makers claim to secure a quicker-ripening cheese, and one whose flavor is more highly developed.

There is much to be learned concerning the handling and preserving of apples. A correspondent of the Lewiston *Journal*, under date of March 13th, states that "Samuel Timberlake, of Turner, Me., took from his cellar a few days ago 115 barrels of Baldwins, leaving about two bushels of rotten and speckled apples. His cellar is very damp, and contains many barrels of cider, which, we think, assists in keeping the fruit. Mr. Timberlake's wife carefully looked after the gathering of the fruit in the fall. D. P. True, of Leeds, also had a very nice lot of Baldwins, which were kept in a similar cellar. We think if the farmers would get more water into their cellars and keep them damp their apples would keep much better."

The fine herd of Holsteins owned by William A. Russell, of North Andover, Mass., are good milkers. Half a dozen of his cows have averaged for months a daily milk yield of nearly forty pounds each. These cows are fed high; but great yields cannot be expected without a liberal supply of the material of which milk is made. But few cows have the capacity and strength of constitution of the Holsteins to bear heavy feeding. Their winter feed has been eight quarts cob meal, one-third bushel roots and such hay, corn-fodder and ensilage as they would eat, being fed at about seven o'clock in the morning and again at three o'clock in the afternoon. The animals were watered twice a day after feeding. Summer feed included three quarts of meal in addition to pasture, and after July 1st, a feed of hay or green corn fodder morning and night. Cows giving a heavy flow of milk are milked three times a day.

Professor S. W. Johnson, Director of the Connecticut Experiment Station, says: "It is, I scarcely doubt, equally true that ensilage is no more palatable, no more digestible, and no more nutritious than than the fresh corn from which it is produced. The rumor now floating in the air that ensilage is worth more, nay, much more, than the fresh corn-fodder has nothing solid to rest on. Fodder is on all hands conceded to lose nothing in the silo that can effect a concentration of its nutritive matters. The analyses of Barral, which Goffari quotes in his book, give both for fresh maize and for ensilage 89 per cent. of water. The main advantage of the silo plainly is to magazine green fodder. Whether in our climate the silo or the stock and shed are best experience must decide. Whether successful ensilage is more palatable or more cheap than well-cured corn fodder experience must likewise settle. That ensilage, once provided, may be a valuable accessory to dry feed is fairly to be anticipated, but evidently the enthusiasts are overrating it."

Cotswold Sheep.

A Kentucky farmer gives the following advice about sheep: The common sheep of the country pay only a very small profit. while good high grade Cotswold yield a good revenue—a large interest on the investment. Let me illustrate the difference, so that it will impress itself on the minds of those who are not using high grade or thoroughbred stock. An average farm in this section should keep one hundred sheep yearly, for our average farmer is not progressive, and believes in going slow. He buys the common stock of the country—100 head at $3 each, and a grade ram for $6. With ordinary good luck he clips 400 pounds of wool and sells the 400 pounds at 25 cents, amounting to $100; raises 75 lambs, worth $3 each, making $225, to which add the value of old ewes, $275, and we have a total of $600. Deduct the cost of keeping the sheep one year, $250, to which add the cost of ewes, $300, and deduct 5 per cent. for loss, $15, making a total of $565, which leaves a profit of $35, not estimating the value of the manure. If the same farmer buys 100 grade ewes at $650, estimating the keep of same for one year at $280, allowing 5 per cent. loss, $30, total, $960; per contra, the ewes are worth $600, wool ten pounds average, or 100 pounds, at $350; seventy-five lambs at $5 each, $375, or a total of $1225, showing a net profit of $265 and the manure besides.

Peculiarities of Some Noted Horses.

The eccentricities of thoroughbred race-horses are as peculiar as those of human beings. Springbok was a perfect savage, and would allow no one in his stall save his regular boy, to whom he was as much attached as he abhorred outside company. Checkmate is very fond of company, and likes to be made much of. He takes caresses with the sheepish manner of an overgrown boy, glad to have them, but ashamed to be petted. Parole is a bit of a kleptomaniac. He has a fancy for handkerchiefs which he sees protruding from gentlemen's pockets. He delights, too, in robbing the ladies who visit him—for he has many—of their cloaks or other wraps. Harry Bassett hated barefooted stable boys so much that he would make every effort to bite their legs. Constantina would always bolt if on the outside of the course. If inside, she would never think of it, even if she had plenty of chances. Blackburn was like Monarchist—he could never be got to extend himself unless the jockey wore his colors. In his work it was next to impossible to get him into a canter; in a race he nearly pulled the jockey's arms out, so eager was he to run away from his field. Hindoo is the very opposite. He has no will of his own, but does just what is asked of him, no matter how much, but no more. Charley Gorham, another inmate of the Dwyer stable, is so attached to his home and companions that he could not be taken away from it, and he and Warfield are the thickest of friends. At Saratoga two years ago he was sold, but he soon forced his way out of his new quarters, and in the morning he was found at his own stable, waiting to be admitted into the stall adjoining Warfield's. He has his own pail for water and will not use any other.

About Bees.

It is not necessary that an ordinary-sized colony of bees should occupy the entire brood apartment of the hives. Indeed it is much preferable that they be confined on as few combs as they will well cover. So long as the queen has room to lay there is no danger from over-crowding, care being taken that they do not run short of stores. With the reduced space to occupy they can much better keep up the requisite heat for necessary brood rearing. After the combs which they occupy become well-filled with brood more room should be given them by spreading the brood and inserting an empty comb in the centre of the brood nest. If on examination, the centre combs are found quite full, while those on the side yet contain room it is better to change position of the combs without adding more until all the comb in the hive is filled very close up to the top car. Just here we wish to caution you about spreading the brood too fast. So long as the queen has room in which to lay they do not require any more room. Brood rearing proceeds very slowly in the early part of the season, and it takes them quite a while to fill the first four or five combs which they occupy with brood, and the cluster increases very slowly, the old bees dying off quite as fast as the young ones increase. Confining the bees to a few combs necessitates the use of a division board, and they should be kept covered up as warm as possible to assist them in retaining the necessary heat. It is very essential that all colonies be made good good and strong by the time the honey harvest begins, and to do this it is necessary that operations be commenced five or six weeks before that time. The first thing to be done is to give all colonies a thorough examination, ascertain the condition of the colony and the amount of stores on hand, remembering that as soon as brood rearing commences the stores will be consumed very rapidly, and unless they have plenty provision must be made to supply their needs, and when feeding is once commenced it must be continued until such time as they can gather a sufficiency to keep them going.

Notes on Barbers.

About as odd a combination of discontented "proletaires" that it is possible to conceive is the strike of the hairdressers, the imminence of which was yesterday announced by our Paris correspondent. It appears that in some districts of the gay capital the tonsorial fraternity have decided to fix the sum of twenty-five centimes, or twopence half-penny, as the lowest price for their performance of the operation of "easy shaving." Now few Frenchmen shave themselves, for the simple reason that French razors sold at moderate prices are of very inferior quality, while good razors are very dear. The working classes have become highly indignant at the enactment of the twenty-five centimes minimum as the tariff for "une barbe simple," and have revenged themselves by withholding the customary "pourboises" from the hairdressers' assistants. Consequently these hard-working subordinates, or "barbers' clerks," as they used to be contemptuously termed in England, have threatened to strike "en masse" unless the masters compensate for the loss of the "pourboires" by an augmentation in the wages of the assistants. As for the master "coiffeurs," denounced on the one hand by their exasperated customers, and threatened on the other by their rebellious "garcons," their position has come to resemble that which, according to the old Scotch proverb, was the case of "the toad under the harrow, when every tooth gave her a tig." The masters are deterred from lowering their charges by the fact that by the rules of their society any employer accepting less than the minimum rate is at once liable to a preliminary fine of two hundred francs, or eight pounds sterling.

In England, absolute free trade in shaving has long prevailed. There is, indeed, an ancient Company of Barber-Surgeons, the seventeenth in precedence among the City Guilds to which Henry VIII. gave a magnificent picture by Holbein, while Charles II. presented them with a drinking cup made from the trunk of the Royal oak, richly mounted with silver. But the Barber-Surgeons' Company never exercised any jurisdiction out of the City proper, and from time immemorial the Londoner has been privileged to enjoy the luxury of "a penny shave." The upper and middle classes in England, as a rule, shave themselves, and since the custom of wearing the full beard has been revived the art of shaving may be said to have declined in aristocratic London. In the more densely populated quarters, however, shaving goes on from early morning until late at night, and constant practice on beards of every texture makes the "penny shaver" a very rapid and tol rably skillful executant. He sweeps the chin of the working man clean in a minute, and the son of toil administers some water to his countenance, rubs it dry with the jack-towel hanging behind the door, pays his penny, and departs. They manage these, however, very differently abroad. The Parisian "coiffeur" has been already glanced at; but the Italian and the Spanish barbers are quite as skillful artists as their Gallic confreres; nor is the German at all behind the tonsors of the Latin races. It may be that foreigners are vainer of their personal appearance than Englishmen are. The Americans are certainly very much vainer He who enters a "toilet studio" in the United States for the purpose of being "barbed" or shaved must be prepared to sacrifice from twenty to forty minutes of his time. Everything is done in a solemn, deliberate and artistically complete manner. The actual shaving is only one of a series of elaborate processes to which the customer is bound to submit. When the parts of his face require to be denuded of hair have been minutely gone over with the keenest and most dexterously handled of razors, and the features have been refreshed with scented spray, and dried with "poudre de riz" the operation of "fixing" commences The customer is shampooed, kneaded, "machine-brushed," and "fine-combed." "Bay rum" and other mysterious liquids are applied to his hair, "brilliantine" gives his mustaches gloss, and "pommade Hongroise" renders them spiky; while finally there gently meanders round his head the tropic gale and fragrance of the curling tongs. For being properly "barbed" and properly "fixed" a customer at New York or at Chicago will pay at least fifteen cents—say seven-pence halfpenny.

FLORIDA LAND GRANTS.

Donations to the West India Transit, Pensacola and Georgia Railroad.

Florida is attracting so much attention throughout the country that we consider any information bearing upon her resources as valuable reading.

In response to a resolution of inquiry, the Secretary of the Interior has sent to the House a letter relative to land grants by the government to certain railroads. The letter contains a good deal of information about railroads. In regard to railroads in Florida the letter says:

The act of May 17, 1856, granted to the State of Florida, to aid in the construction of certain railroads in said State, every alternate section of land designated by odd numbers for six sections in width on each side of such roads. The provisions in said act for indemnity, for disposition of the lands by the legislature of said State, for the sale of such lands, and for the reversion of the unsold lands to the United States, in the event of failure to complete the roads within ten years, are identical with those contained in the act of June 3, 1856, above quoted, granting lands to the State of Alabama. The following described railroads are provided for by the act (May 17, 1856.)

PENSACOLA AND GEORGIA.

This road was authorized by that portion of the act which provides for a railroad "from St. John's river at Jacksonville to the waters of Escambia bay, at or near Pensacola."

The Pensacola and Georgia Railroad Company was organized to construct that portion of the road running from Lake City to Pensacola, and the grant for that portion of the road conferred upon them by the State. Said company filed maps of definite location for said portion, which covered about 307 miles of road prior to May 30, 1858. The lands falling within the probable limits of this road were withdrawn by telegram and letter of May 17, 1856, and May 23, 1856, by notice 558.

No evidence of the construction of any portion of this road has been filed in this office, but the road is believed to be constructed and in operation from Lake City to Chattahoochie river, a distance of say 150 miles. Had the whole length of road located (307 miles) been constructed, the State would have been entitled to 1,178,880 acres of land, provided so much vacant and unappropriated land could have been found within the limits of the grant. Prior to October 30, 1860, 1,275,579.52 acres were approved to the State for the benefit of this road. It will be observed that said amount exceeds by 96,779.52 acres the entire amount that the State would have been entitled to had the whole length (307 miles) of road been constructed; also, that it exceeds by 699,579.52 acres the amount the State could properly receive and sell upon evidence of the construction of 150 miles of road. It should be stated, however, that although the 1,275,579.52 acres lie opposite that portion of the road from Lake City to Pensacola which was to be constructed by the Pensacola and Georgia Railroad Company, the whole quantity was approved to the State of Florida for the benefit of the road "from St. John's river, at Jacksonville, to the waters of Escambia bay, at or near Pensacola."

Whether the State conferred any portion of the said 1,275,579.52 acres upon the Florida, Atlantic and Gulf Central Railroad Company (below referred to), which constructed that portion of the road from Jacksonville to Lake City, is not know to this office; but it is not probable that such action was taken, as the last named road would only be entitled to a portion of the indemnity lands so certified. The vacant unapproved and unselected lands in odd sections within the limits of the withdrawal for this road have not been restored to market for sale or entry.

FLORIDA, ATLANTIC AND GULF CENTRAL.

The Company bearing the above name was authorized by the State to construct that portion of the road "from St. John's river at Jacksonville, to the waters of Escambia bay, at or near Pensacola," which was located from Jacksonville to Lake City, a distance of fifty-nine miles. Said road is believed to be constructed and in operation, but no evidence to that effect is on file in this office or department. The construction of fifty-nine miles of road within the proper period would entitle the State to 226,560 acres of land. Prior to October 6, 1860, 29,384.18 acres were approved to the State for the benefit of this road. No further approvals have been made for the benefit of said road, neither have the unselected or unapproved vacant odd sections within the limits of the grant been restored to sale or entry.

Jocose Clips.

"I'll feed my boarders on the fat of the land," observed Mrs. Stuffem, as she receipted for a tub of oleomargarine.

For the prices that some physcians charge one can readily imagine that high heels are fashionable.

"Well, Mary, how do you like your new home in Vermont?" "Well, mum, we all like it but father, and the air is too embracing for him, but under the canister of heaven I think there isn't a more beautifuller place."

School patron: "Well, Mr. Syntax, you have a very fair school here!" Mr. Syntax: "Yes, sir; the school is well enough, but the curriculum is defective." Patron: "What, the curriculum defective? We must see architect at once about it, and have it raised a few feet higher."

"Gentlemen of the jury," said an Irish lawyer, "it will be for you to say whether the defendant shall be allowed to come into court with unblushing foot-steps, with a cloak of hypocrisy in his mouth, and draw three bullocks out of my clients pocket with impunity."

An old gentleman finding a couple of his neices fencing with broomsticks, said: "Come, come, my dears, that kind of accomplishment will not aid you in getting husbands." "I know it, uncle," responded one of the girls, as she gave a lunge, "but it will help to keep our husbands in order when we get 'em."

Two geese with one stone: Two young swells were making fun of a good country curate. The abbe, after standing it pretty well for awhile, said: "Allow me to say, gentlemen, that I am not precisely a fop nor altogether a fool, but betwixt the two." The young men departed.—*French Foolishness.*

Dr. Hall, in his *Journal of Health* says: "If a man is hungry within an hour, more or less, after a regular meal, he is a dyspeptic beyond question, and it shows that the stomach is not able to get nourishment out of it; but to eat again, and thus impose work when it could do nothing for what had been already eaten, is an absurdity; and yet all dyspeptics who eat whenever they are hungry do this very thing, and thus aggravate and protract their sufferings."

Loss of Voice.—When the voice is lost, as is sometimes the case from the effects of cold, a simple, pleasent remedy is furnished by beating up the white of one egg, adding to it the juice of one lemon, and sweetening with white sugar to taste. It has been known effectually to cure the ailment.

Of the twelve Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Bishop Harris is in South America with a sprained ankle, Bishops Bowman and Peck are ill, Bishop Merrill is half an invalid, and Bishop Scott is entirely superannuated. The other seven Bishops have, therefore, much extra work to perform.

If you are willing to pay a fair price for your CLOTHING, and want to be sure of getting all you pay for, call on

SLEEPER & HOOD,

And select Your Garments from one of the

LARGEST AND BEST ASSORTED STOCKS OF CLOTHS

To be found in the City.

Remember We Warrant Every Garment to Fit. SLEEPER & HOOD, North Main St. Concord, N. N.

SPECIAL PRICES FOR TRADE OUT OF THE CITY. sept12 1y

DRY GOODS

OPENING!

AT

BLANCHARD'S.

Having about completed our purchasing for the Spring Trade, we invite the Ladies of Concord and vicinity to call and see our splendid array of a the

New Style Dress Goods

A HANDSOME VARIETY OF SCOTCH GINGHAMS,

American Ginghams, Satinenes, Black Bunting, Black Cashmeres, and the new goods, Drap d'Alma and Corduret Armures.

NEW WATERED SILKS!

IN ALL COLORS, FROM $1 TO $2 PER YARD.

A L-O-T O-F B-L-A-C-K S-I-L-K-S-!-!-!-!

Ten Pieces of which will be sold from one to two dollars a yard. These are bargains and will soon be sold, at the price we offer them.

New Spring Cloakings

The largest line north of Boston. All new designs and handsome colors. Will be sold very cheap.

House-Keeping Goods!

Including Table Linen, Napkins, Quilts, Towels, etc., all marked down for the coming rush of trade.

Corsets, Hosiery and Kid Gloves from Fifty cents to $2.

☞A Special Lot of Dress Goods, in dark colors, which were formerly marked at 37 1-2 cents, will be sold out at 15 cents a yard. There is no mistake about our goods or the prices, and ladies who appreciate good goods, fresh designs and all the latest fashions will find our establishment equal to anything north of Boston wherein to make purchases. Call and see for yourselves.

jesa-mar25-4m BLANCHARD'S, CENTENNIAL BLOCK, CONCORD, N. H.

WHITTEMORE & REED,

Dealers in Staple and Fancy

GROCERIES.

No efforts spared to secure and maintain

The Choicest Stock in the City.

We keep as Fine a Stock of Stationary, Fancy Groceries as any house north of Boston.

Hotel Proprietors and Boarding House Keepers will find it worth while to call and see us.

FLOUR AND TEAS A SPECIALTY.

☞All the finest lines of Imported Goods from England and France,

Including CROSS & BLACKWELL'S well known Delicacies & Staple Goods. Don't send to Boston when you can obtain the same goods from us, at Lower Rates.

38 North Main St., opp. Warren. [mar2 6mjesa] CONCORD, N. H.

CLOTHING! CLOTHING!

NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY YOUR

SPRING CLOTHING

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!! BARGAINS IN THE AIR!!!

FIRE! FIRE! FIRE!

ALL ALONG THE LINE.

I am now prepared to show the best selected stock of

FINE CLOTHING, GENTLEMEN'S GOODS, AND HATS, EVER SHOWN IN CONCORD.

Call and examine the GOODS and PRICES for yourselves, and be convinced

SUITS FOR THE MEN! SUITS FOR THE BOYS!

SUITS THAT WILL SUIT EVERYBODY. PRICES THAT WILL SUIT EVERYBODY.

555. FIVE HUNDRED AND FIFTY FIVE 555.

NEW SPRING SUITS,

Just received, bought at a reduction of $3.00 on a suit from April prices. Don't fail to examine these Goods before making your re ections.

LOOK AT OUR $4.50 SUITS. "A WORD TO THE WISE, &c."

NO CHROMOS OR SEWING MACHINES thrown in, none but "Honest Money."

A. B. SANBORN & CO.,

39 MAIN STREET, (jenovt-1y) CONCORD, N. H.

LOST MANHOOD.

Many men, from the effects of youthful imprudence, have brought about a state of weak ness that has reduced the general system as much as to induce almost every other disease, and the real cause of the trouble scarcely ever suspected, and doctored for every thing but the right one.

Notwithstanding the many valuable remedies that medical science has produced for the relief of this class of patients, none of the ordinary modes of treatment effect a cure. By our extensive college and hospital practice, we have experimented and discovered new and concentrated remedies. The accompanying prescription is offered as a certain and speedy cure, as hundreds of cases in our practice have been restored to perfect health by it, after all other remedies have failed.

Perfectly pure ingredients must be used in the preparation of this prescription:

R—Cocain (from Erythroxylon coca), 1 drachm. Ext. ignatiæ amaræ (alcoholic), 2 grains.
Ferrotin, 1-2 drachm. Ext. lupulin, 2 scruples.
Hypophosphite quinia, 1-2 drachm. Glycerin, q. s.
Gelsemin, 8 grains. Mix.

Make 60 pills. Take one pill at 5 p. m., and another on going to bed.

In some cases it will be necessary for the patient to take two pills at bed time, making the number three a day. This remedy is adapted to every condition of nervous debility and weakness in either sex, and especially in those cases resulting from imprudence.

The recuperative powers of this restorative are truly astonishing, and its use continued for a short time changes the languid, debilitated, nerveless condition to one of renewed life and vigor.

As we are constantly in receipt of letters of inquiry relative to this remedy, we would say to those who would prefer to obtain it from us, by remitting $5 in post-office money order, or registered letter, a secretly sealed package, in its purest state, will be sent by return mail, from our private laboratory. ☞Consultation may be had daily upon all diseases requiring special skill.

Medical & Surgical Infirmary, 305 Tremont St., BOSTON, MASS.

Dr. Charles Russell, and Dr. Fred. Ackerman, Principals.

jesa 3eb13-3m

Parties visiting Concord are Cordially Invited to Visit

E. B. CRAPO'S

—NEW—

Trimming Store

Our Store is one of the Largest devoted exclusively to the sale of

DRESS TRIMMINGS

—AND—

SMALL WARES

In New England, and our Stock has Never Been Equalled in the State. Everything New and Novel the market affords, in

Ribbons, Lace, Gloves,

Dress Trimmings, Buttons, Hosiery, Corsets, Worsteds and Embroidery Material, Handkerchiefs, Skirts, Collars and Cuffs, Hoop Skirts, Bustles, Hamburgs, Perfumery, Lubin's Perfumes 40 cts. per oz. Lundborg's Perfumes 20 cents. Fancy Soaps, Toilet Articles, Notions and Staple and Fancy Small Wares.

As we realize the fact that we have a trade to establish, we shall not make the mistake of marking our goods too high.

If impossible to visit us we shall be pleased to send samples or give any information desired, by mail.

jesapr144m

SEEDS.

SEED PEAS.

All the Leading Varieties, First Early, Early, Medium and Late.

Selected Expressly for Market Gardeners and Family Use.

Danvers Thick Yellow Onion Seeds, of the Very Best and Purest Stock.

Vegetable and Flower Seeds, All Kinds, Choicest and Best.

CATALOGUES now ready, containing complete list of all the BEST Flowers, Vegetable and Farm Seeds; and will be forwarded on application, by postal or otherwise, also at the office of this paper by personal call.

EVERETT & GLEASON,

34 South Market St., Boston, Mass.

jesa 4t apr11

Merchant Tailors.

And Dealers in

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

A Large Stock of Goods for

Fall and Winter Wear.

ALL SELECT PATTERNS, DURABLE AND STYLISH.

☞Send for samples and prices.

T. W. & J. H. STEWART,

Ramford Block, Opposite City Clock. [Joct21 1y] CONCORD, N. H

THE MYSTERY OF

LOVE MAKING SOLVED

Or an Easy Road to Marriage.

A STRANGE & WONDERFUL BOOK

Old Gypsy Madge's Fortune Teller

And the Witches Key to Lucky Dreams.

Address, Sunshine Publishing House, Geneva, Ohio.

STOVES AND RANGES.

"MAGEE STANDARD" RANGES.

'WESTMINSTER PARLOR.'

Nickle plated, base burner and oven attached.

THE LARGEST STOCK OF LAMPS AND KITCHEN FURNISHING GOODS in New Hampshire.

R. C. DANFORTH & CO.,

21 North Main St., CONCORD, N. H. enov113m

HEBRON.

We are having a very cold spring so far but not much rain. The people have not done much of their spring work as yet. It has been a very good sugar year this spring. Hay, oats, potatoes and cattle are scarce and high.

The steamer came up the lake for the first time, the 8th.

There was another auction at Mr. Beede's, the 8th, of carriages. It was a great sale.

Zeb. F. Swain has gone to Concord to work for Ordway & Ferrin.

John W. Sanborn is fixing up his boarding house for summer boarders.

Mrs. Rachel George and Laura Walker have been very sick but are some better.

There has been quite a lot of sheep sheared this spring. M.

A Great Blessing to Mothers and Nurses.

"Swayne's Teething Cure" for Infants. This new theory and infallible remedy has saved the lives of thousands of children. When the child is in pain, or restless, its teeth shooting in gums, simply rub the gums for two or three minutes with the "Cure," What little it may swallow will relieve Colic, pain and flatulence, prevent fever, and avoid that painful operation of lancing the gums, which always makes the next tooth harder to come through and sometimes causes death. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves and immediate relief and health to your infants. A very able medical writer, who enjoys a large and lucrative practice, says: "rubbing the gums with a soothing lotion, is the only true method for children teething, poisonous drugs should never be introduced into their delicate stomachs. "Swayne's Teething Cure" is prepared only by Dr. Swayne & Son, Philadelphia, and sold by all leading Apothecaries at 25 cents a bottle. jesa-jan25-1y

SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

Transient advertisements as follows: Houses Land or other property Wanted, or For Sale or Hire; Help Wanted; Situations Wanted; Property Lost or Found; Board or Rooms Wanted or To Let, will be inserted in this column at the rate of ONE HALF OF ONE CENT PER WORD for each insertion, if paid in advance.

☞Local notices will be published among the reading matter under any town for one cent per word each week. Nothing published for less than 25 cents.

MR. H. H. McQUESTEN.—Watchmaker and Jeweler, would be pleased to see his many friends and customers at the store of A. C. HULL, next door to the post-office. mar11jestf

PEWS.—To let or sell in the Methodist Church, Plymouth. Enquire of ALVIN BURLEIGH. 1 m6tf

2 CARD COLLECTORS. BOYS send stamp and receive by next mail a package of Beautiful Fancy Cards, including a Boarding photo Album, picture & chromo cards. Address SUNSHINE PUB. HOUSE, GENEVA, OHIO.

PURE BROWN LEGHORN EGGS for Hatching. One Set: 13 Eggs, 50 cents. Apply or Address, DAVID PIERCE. Jesamar16-3m Ashland, N. H.

MUSIC COMPOSERS, Teachers, Amateurs, having Composition ready for publication all old send to STANDARD MUSIC PUBLISHING HOUSE, GENEVA, O. Best terms ever given. Chance to get rich. New idea.

NOTICE.—All persons owing Hodgdon & Pillard, can find their notes and accounts with me, and as I am going west to a very short time, one and all are invited to call and settle.

HIRAM HODGDON.

Ashland, March 9, 1882. jesatf

WESTERN TICKET AGENCY,

Plymouth, N. H.

Tickets to Buffalo, Cleveland, Chicago, Port Huron, Detroit, and to al principal points between Chicago and San Francisco For tickets and information, apply for or address

E. C. LOUGEE,
Western Ticket Agent.

General Ticket Office, B. C. & M. & White Mts. R. R. 1yjesanpr1

DANAHA'S FAMILY

ROOT BEER,

Twenty-five cent package makes 5 gallons of a delicious, wholesome, economical, sparkling, temperance tonic. Ask your druggist, or sent by mail for 25c. M. J. DANAHA, Manufacturer, East Boston, Mass. jesa aprill1m.

HOP BEER.

An excellent Domestic Tonic, 25c: buys complete recipe for making 15 gallons of a delicious, healthful, sparkling, nutritious, temperance beverage. Sent by mail for 25c, M. J. DANAHA, East Boston, Mass. jesa april1 1m.

Chinese Starch Enamel.

The new self-shining linen polish for shirt bosoms, cuffs, collars, lace, curtains, etc Preserves linen from smoothly, prevents sticking, saves labor. It imparts a splendid perfume, and gives elegant hard, pearl gloss finish, on all laundered clothes, the same as when new A single trial proves its merit. Ask it of grocers. Price 15c. box, 15c. Sample sent free for stamp Address sole manufacturers. D NAHA & CO. East Boston, Mass. jesa apr13 1m.

BEATTY'S ORGANS 27 Stops 10 Set Reeds Only $90. PIANOS $125 up. Rare holiday inducements Ready. Write or Out on BEATTY, Washington, N. J. my6jly

SEND IN DESCRIPTIONS

TO BE PUT INTO

WALKER'S

REAL ESTATE CATALOGUE,

Which is to be circulated soon. Send green stamp for a copy. A. L. WALKER & CO., Manchester, N. H. ea ly apr10

A Larger Stock

—AND—

Greater Variety

—OF—

Useful & Ornamental Articles

Than ever Before at

99 CENT STORE,

Concord, - - N. H.

jan1.'82-1e

STANLEY & AYER,

CONCORD, N. H.

jeapilt

CATARRH DIRECTIONS.

Insert with little finger a particle into the nostrils; draw strong breath through the head. It will be absorbed, cleansing and healing the diseased membrane.

CREAM BALM

causes healthy secretion, allays inflammation protects the membrane from additional cold, completely heals the sores and restores the senses of taste and smell. Great relief is realized by a few applications.

HAY-FEVER

A thorough treatment for Catarrh, Hay Fever, &c.

Unequaled for colds in the head.

Sold by druggists at 50 cents; by mail, prepaid, at price will mail a package. Send for circular containing full information and reliable testimonials.

Ely's Cream Balm has received the highest award from the Centennial Board of Health, after trying almost every remedy for Catarrh, of which I have been afflicted for years, pronounce it the only one that has given me permanent relief. Wm. Hall, Druggist, Wholesale Dealer in Boots and Shoes, 149 Fulton St., Boston, Mass.

ELY'S CREAM BALM CO., Owego, N. Y.

LET THE EAGLE SCREAM!

Our motto is Large Sales and Small Profits. Shoemakers in want of Sole Leather, French or American Calf Skins, Sheep Skins, Tapping Skins, or Shoemakers General Supplies, please call and examine or give us your orders, which will be filled at once. New Gores set in Congress Boots at short notice.

S. F. BLODGETT & SON,

9 Warren Street, CONCORD, N. H.

jesalymay4

GEORGE GOODHUE,

Practical Plumber,

GAS AND STEAM FITTER.

Jobber in PLUMBER'S Materials of all kinds, Chandeliers &c.

Gas Fixtures a Specialty.

No. 7 Capital St., CONCORD, N. H.

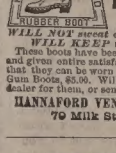
3mjesa9-29

Music Money.

$35.00 FOR ONLY 1.00.

The Greatest Offer Ever Made

Foster's Illustrated Musical Journal contains the latest vocal and instrumental music in every month besides Musical News, Literature, Romance, Instruction, etc The amount of music therein during the year would amount to over Twenty Dollars in sheet form. The music is selected with the aim to supply, alike, the beginner and the practiced musician with the best music. The Journal is printed on heavy, calendered tinted paper, with illustrations from eminent artists. Another essential is the "Answers to correspondents;" while one of the prominent features is the prize department, whereby every subscriber receives cash prizes Again the musical Library, a bound book containing about $15 worth of latest and choice music, will be given as a premium. Of these there are several volumes vocal and instrumental, easy and difficult. State which you wish or send for contents. Lastly, to show the superiority of our music, one of our latest 50c pieces, with illustrated title page, will be included in above offer. This is only the greatest offer ever made considering the excellency of the Journal and the value of premiums. Subscribe at once and learn particulars of prize department and, if de-irous of getting up a club, send for our unequalled terms. If not satisfied after subscribing money will be refunded. Send 3 3-cent stamps to pay postage on premiums, to the STANDARD MUSIC PUBLISHING HOUSE Geneva, Ohio.



HANNAFORD Ventilated RUBBER BOOTS.

The only boots made that

WILL NOT sweat or chill the feet.

WILL KEEP the feet dry and warm.

These boots have been in use for two seasons, and given entire satisfaction. Hundreds testify that they can be worn with comfort. Best Pure Gum Boots, $3.00. Will be sent C.O.D. Ask your dealer for them, or send for circular.

HANNAFORD VENTILATED BOOT CO.

70 Milk Street, Boston.

WALKER'S REAL ESTATE CATALOGUE

is now ready for circulation. They are sent to any address on receipt of a three cent stamp or given free at our office. Send us description of your property, also plans, sketches, etc., if you have such. Supplements will be issued occasionally. We place loans on Kansas Farm and City Property and pay 8 per cent. semi-annual interest without any expense whatever to the lender. Also sell Kansas Real Estate. Send two cent stamp for price list. Address A. L. Walker & Son, Walker's Block, Merrimack St., corner Pine, Manchester, N. H.

ESTABLISHED IN 1828.

R. R. HIGGINS & CO.,

Planters and wholesale dealers in Providence River, Virginia and all kinds of Fancy

OYSTERS

In any quantity, by the barrel, or half or gallon.

Cape Cla s by the bushel or gallon.

130 Court and 35 Howard Streets,

BOSTON, Mass.

Opening House at 132 Atlantic Avenue, Boston; Also, at Drownville, R. I., and at Norfolk, Va. nov21 1e 3m

THE

Shaker Manifesto!

A neat illustrated magazine illustrating the Principles, Domestic Economy and Social Life of the oldest and most successful communistic society in the world. Only 60c. per annum.

Every subscriber will be entitled to a copy, postpaid, or either of the following books:

"*Rip Van Winkle,*" by Washington Irving.

"*Hamlet, Prince of Denmark,*" Shakespeare.

"*Life of Frederick, the Great,*" T. B. Macaulay.

"*A Treatise of the Horse and his Diseases,*" a work of 90 pages, well illustrated with cuts, and very valuable to every farmer and lover of the horse.

For 70c we will send either of the four first named books bound in extra cloth and the Manifesto for one year.

Address, PUBLISHER MANIFESTO,

apr15 Shaker Village, N. H.

The Cheapest and Best Place at which to buy.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY

CHEAP!

—IS AT—

Coburn's

BOOKSTORE

(Old stand of Tewksbury & Brother,)

Museum Building, 740 Elm Street,

MANCHESTER, N. H.

BIBLES, PRAYER BOOKS, ALBUMS, &c Pocket Cutlery, Writing Desks Toilet Articles, Games, Portfolios, Gold Pens and Pencils in great variety, Fancy Boxes, Diaries Compact Sets, Base Balls, etc. A full assortment of

TEACHERS' SUPPLIES.

Consisting of school Cards, Picture Books, Rewards, Ornaments, etc, Everything Offered at the Lowest Prices. E. R. COBURN.

jesatf

Choice Garden Seeds.

Choice Flower Seeds,

Flowering Shrubs,

Vines, Trees, Etc.

Garden and Lawn Implements, Lawn Seed, Lawn Fertilizer, Best Lawn Hose Sprinklers, Hose Reels, Lawn Settees, Lawn Vases.

EASY LAWN MOWER,

The easiest running Lawn Mower made, in proof of which we sell a mower cutting 40 inches wide by hand, while no other machine cuts over 720 inches.

Prices Greatly Reduced.

We mail our new, elegant, illustrated Seed and Plant Catalogue free to all, who send us their address. All kinds of Agricultural Implements and Wooden Ware.

PARKER & GANNETT,

40 North Market St., - BOSTON.

may102 jesa

C. M. BOYNTON.

Is Now Opening Full Lines of New and Desirable

DRY GOODS

—FOR—

1882. SPRING. 1882.

To early purchasers we desire to announce that we are now exhibiting a carefully selected variety of fashionable and seasonable

DRESS GOODS.

In style, quality and price they will bear the inspection of the most exacting purchaser.

BLACK

FRENCH LACE

Buntings

—IN—

Very Choice Styles

JUST RECEIVED!

New Cloakings, Dolmans and Ulster Cloth in New Spring Styles now open.

A job lot of Hamburg Edges in choice styles at lower prices than we have ever been able to sell before.

A large lot of choice Plaid Ginghams at 12 1-2 cents.

Another Lot Pique only 10 cents. Very cheap. Usual price of goods 20 cents.

We have several very choice Styles to offer in Fancy Black Dress Goods at prices that will please close sharp buyers.

Our stock of Colored Silks and Satins are very cheap. Call and see them.

Also our sales in Black Silks, continues at less than Boston prices.

☞In Small Wares we have no Competition to meet north of Boston. These goods we send by mail for inspection.

Visit our store before purchasing Dry Goods of any kind.

☞And remember it is easy to find, being directly Opposite Depot St., and our sign of a BIG HAND points directly where Barrane in our line are being given.

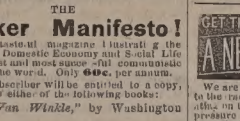
N. B. We send goods and samples by mail when desired and they can be returned if not satisfactory.

C. M. BOYNTON,

29 Central Block Opposite Depot.

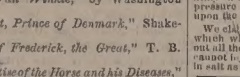
Concord, N. H.

jesamar15tf



We are now ready to offer to Dairymen and to the trade, a HAND BUTTER-WORKER, operating on the principle of direct and powerful pressure instead of rolling, grinding or sliding upon the butter.

We claim that it is the only Butter-Worker which will certainly, quickly and easily, take out all the buttermilk, and which does not and cannot injure the grain of the butter. It works in salt as easily and as well



Five sizes made for Family Dairies. Four sizes for Factory use. All our goods are of perfect stock and the best workmanship. They are strong, simple, efficient, convenient and durable. They continue to be the Standard Churns of the country.

Inquire of the nearest dealer in such goods for a "Blanchard Butter-Working," or a genuine "Blanchard Churn," and if he has none on hand send postal for Prices and Descriptive Circular to

THE INVENTORS AND SOLE MANUFACTURERS, PORTER BLANCHARD'S SONS, Concord, N. H. jesato jun.1

Ladies, Save Your Hair Combings.

It will pay you. How? Send to the nearest crib or and have them made into a

NICE SWITCH,

Combings as prepared by us by a New Patent Process and made up with to to all one way, are fully equal to the best cut hair.

Price for preparing and making up 50 cts. per ounce.

All kinds of Hairwork made to order on short notice and guaranteed to match a sample of hair sent us, every time, as we give our personal attention to this department of our business.

C. W. WADLEIGH,

140 North Main St., opp. Post Office. CONCORD, N. H,

je mayl3m

New Store.

The Best Goods at the Lowest Prices at

S. BLOOD'S.

SPRING STYLES IN

Carpetings.

Oil Cloths, and Screw Mattings, Paper Hangings, Window Shades and Fixtures, China and Glass Ware, Majolica and Gold Band Sets, Stone China and Granite Ware, Toilet Cutlery and Plated Ware, Picture Frames, Mirrors, Moulding, Glass, Scroll Saws, Designs, Impression Paper, Wood Mats, Fancy Wood Mats, Cornices and Frames, Perforated and Gilt Paper, Embossed Picture Cord, Chalk and Crayon Paper, Splints, Dolls, Fancy Goods, &c., &c.

☞Thankful to our numerous customers for their liberal patronage in the past, we hope by strict attention to the interests of our patrons, to receive a continuance of their esteemed favors. Orders by mail will receive prompt attention.

S. BLOOD, New Opera House Block, Jesa mar15 1y Concord, N. H.

FOR SALE.

One Double Covered Carriage, One Covered Piano Box, One Light Driving Buggy, nearly new, one Dump Cart and one Work Harness, at very reasonable prices Enquire of

CHARLES J. GOLDY,

jesatfmay4 Plymouth, N. H.

BOSTON, CONCORD & MONTREAL R. R.

The annual meeting of said corporation will be held at the Pemigewasset House, in Plymouth, N. H., on Monday, May 29, 1882, at two o'clock in the afternoon for the choice of directors and the transaction of any other business that may come before the meeting.

S. N. BELL, Clerk.

Plymouth, N. H., May 12, 1882. jesa tf

AGENTS wanted, to sell Edison's Musical Telephone and Edison's Instantaneous Piano and Organ Music. Enclose stamp for catalogue and terms.

EDISON MUSIC CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

jesadec'ec20

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The advertiser, having been permanently cured of that dread disease, consumption, by a simple remedy, is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription he used, (free of charge,) with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a SURE CURE for CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, &c. Parties wishing the prescription, will please address, Rev. E. A. WILSON, 194 Penn St., Williamsburgh, N. Y. 1 22jesaly

PIMPLES.

I will mail (Free) the receipt for a simple VEGETABLE BALM that will remove Tan, FRECKLES, PIMPLES, and Blotches, leaving the skin soft, clear and beautiful; also directions for producing a luxuriant growth of hair on a bald head or a smooth face. Address inclosing 3c. stamp, Ben. Vaudelf & Co., 12 Barclay St. Jun23jesaly

ERRORS OF YOUTH.

A GENTLEMAN who suffered for years from NERVOUS DEBILITY, PREMATURE DECAY and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the recipe and direct ns for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience can do so by addressing in perfect confidence, JOHN B. OGDEN, 42 Cedar St., New York. Jan26jesaly

$66 a week in your own town $5 Outfit and terms free No risk Everything new Capital not required We will furnish you everything. Many are making fortunes. Ladies make as much as men, and boys and girls make great pay. Reader, if you want a business at which you can make great pay all the time you work write for particulars to H. HALLETT & CO. Portland, Maine. jesa oct17ly

GOLD Great chance to make money. Those who always take advantage of good chances for making money that are offered, generally become wealthy, while those who do not improve such chances remain in poverty. We want many men, women, boys and girls to work for us right in their own localities. Any one can do the work properly from the first start. The business will pay more than ten times ordinary wages. Expensive outfit furnished free. No one who engages fails to make money rapidly. You can devote your whole time to the work, or only your spare moments. Full information and all that is needed sent free. Address STINSON & Co., Portland, Me. elsa oct27 1y

THE AMOSKEAG

Mutual Benefit & Charitable Association

WANTS A MAN

Of Good Business Ability to represent it in each town in Grafton and Belknap Counties.

For further particulars address th Secretary

H. L. ROBINSON

7 HANOVER ST., MANCHESTER, N. H.

Jan27jesatf.

THE

CAMBRIDGE NEWS

—AND—

THE PROHIBITION BANNER,

Published at Cambridgeboro, Pa., by W. L. PERRY, and devoted to

Prohibition, Woman Suffrage, Purity of the ballot Box and Home, and General News.

NEWS, per annum - - $1 50.
BANNER, per annum, - - 1.00.

Write for Sample Copies and Terms to Agents. Mention this Paper. jesa13-9

ARTIFICIAL TEETH.

DR. BRIGHAM begs to call attention to his method of inserting art ficial teeth

Without Covering the Roof of the Mouth.

These plates contain no mercurial or other poisons, and do not interfere with either taste or speech.

Prices reduced twenty-five per cent on artificial work.

Special attention paid to filling badly decayed teeth.

D. T. BRIGHAM,

DENTIST,

No. 2 Hamilton Place. BOSTON.

Jesa apr6 1y

$50,000

WORTH OF

SELECT GROCERIES

TO BE

GIVEN AWAY!

These Goods are a Large and Very Choice Assortment, placed in our hands for distribution and introduction to the consumers.

SEND FOR CIRCULARS.

Boston Importing Co.

45 Windsor Street,

Boston, Mass.

jesaapr12m

Recipes Which Make Wealth,

Gold plating, magic solder, furniture polish, spavin cure, axle grease, harness blacking, Kossuth salve, pile ointment, cough syrup, writing inks, French dressing, family extracts, laundry blue, toilet soap, baking powder, artificial honey, German colognes, balm beautifier, tooth paste, hair restorer and 25 others. All complete for $2. Address DANAHA & Co., East Boston, Mass. jesa apr29 1t

AGENTS WANTED FOR SULLIVAN'S

IRELAND OF TO-DAY

INTRODUCTION BY

THOS. POWER O'CONNOR, M. P.

New, Able, Reliable, Highly Commended.

It tells why the people are poor and uneducated, why rents are high and famines occur. It shows how the land was confiscated and the manufactories ruined. It deals less the Land League, the Land Act and the Coercion Bill. Contains full-page Engravings and Maps in colors. PRICE ONLY $2.00 PER COPY. Sales immense. Send 50 cts. for OUTFIT and begin work at once. For full particulars, add ess,

J. C. McCURDY & CO., Philadelphia, Pa. Cincinnati, O., Chicago, Ill., or St. Louis, Mo.

Jesa 3m apr20

WANTED.—An active, responsible person to represent the undersigned, in the sale of the new and enlarged edition of "Hill's Manual of Social and Business Forms," in Grafton Co., N. H. Over 300,000 copies of the work now in use. Liberal terms will be made to the right person. BAIRD & DILLON, 31 Milk St., Room 41, Boston, Mass. jesa-1m.